

# The American Perfumer

## and Essential Oil Review

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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#### STARTING A NEW VOLUME.

It is customary with trade journals to mark their milestones of existence with comments on their achievements and programmes for the future. Sometimes we have followed the practice, but entering with this issue upon our tenth year we propose to vary from accepted routine and stand upon what our readers and advertisers KNOW about our progress, which, in its amplitude, is the very best guaranty of future devotion to them and their welfare. "Actual Results" count. Need we say more than that?

#### THE M. P. A. CONVENTION.

Up to the time of going to press the plans for the Twenty-First Annual Convention of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association had not been completed, so we are unable in this issue to announce the program as to the papers to be read at the business sessions. A full program of the meeting will appear in our April issue, which will be published about one week before the convention.

As previously noted the convention will be held in this city at the Biltmore Hotel, April 27, 28 and 29. A large attendance of members is expected.

#### BIG VICTORY FOR THE F. E. M. A.

As noted on page 10 of this issue, the long fight of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association to abolish the rectifiers' tax as applied to the industry has been won. President Wilson signed the act on March 3. It was a close call, and only the persistent work of Attorney Lannen, the officers, committees, and members put the measure through before Congress expired.

There are two lessons in this victory: One shows what other organizations can do by properly applied efforts in legislation, the other is an urgent call for every manufacturer, not now in the F. E. M. A., to show appreciation and guard the future by joining at once.

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### A LESSON OF THE WAR.

By JOHN H. FAHEY,

*President of the Chamber of Commerce of  
the United States.*

Shocked as almost never before in our history by the terrific impact of an unexpected war, . . . able and patriotic business men did their full share, working shoulder to shoulder with the responsible heads of the Government in restoring confidence. Perhaps this catastrophe has brought us to a keener realization of our common interest than ever before.

It seems clear that we are going further out into the world than ever before; that America and things American will be better known in lands where we have been almost strangers. In this evolution let us see to it that our America carries the impression we would like to have it convey, that it stands for liberty and justice and honest dealing. On no other basis can our influence be long sustained.

The example is sharply before us. Do we need any greater crisis than that through which we have passed so recently to make clear to all of us the necessity of real national co-operation and understanding?

As we go forward we will surely find that so far as business is concerned, unity of action and efficient organization will prove a great instrument for helpfulness and service. It is with this sense of service that we should support it and work for it, *for better business and a grander Republic!*

### PURE FOOD LAW "BUNK."

Untold crimes have been committed by sensational writers and irresponsible journals in the name of Pure Food and Drugs. It has been going on ever since President Roosevelt signed the present Federal law on June 30, 1906. It started in a mild way just seventeen years before that when Dr. Wiley began his efforts to have food and drugs sold for just what they were, without resort to deception, harmless or otherwise. All through the fight there has been one prominent feature, the recourse to exaggeration by the friends and foes of so-called pure food legislation. Much of it has been plain "bunk." Our readers, especially those in the flavoring extract industry, have had occasion to observe the vindictive attitude assumed by so-called experts and sensational writers for the press. We have had occasion to comment upon these creatures (we recall having heard one of the most honorable business men in New York using the word "hyena" to characterize a particularly unfair disciple of the cult). The *American Grocer*, in a timely editorial, frowns on this tribe and makes this suggestion, which we hope will result in a change, although it is difficult to teach new tricks to old dogs:

"Our point is, that if sensational writers would exaggerate the good and not the evil, consumers would not fret and fume, but have greater confidence in the food supply,

dealers would not be under constant suspicion and an end would be put to exploiting schemes to advertise newspapers and magazines at the expense of the food industry."

### VOTES, WOMEN AND PERFUMES.

We have received a modest and altogether plausible suggestion regarding woman suffrage which was sent to us on behalf of Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, who is prominent in New York society and is president of an association for advancement of the "Votes for Women" propaganda. It has occurred to Mrs. Whitehouse that makers of perfumery and toilet articles, to say nothing of flavoring extracts, realizing that women are in the majority of their patrons and being inspired with the spirit that "turn about is fair play," will need only the publication of the following little statement to send them rallying to the suffrage standard:

A resolution proposing a woman Suffrage amendment to the New York State Constitution passed the 1913 Legislature.

The vote was 40 to 1 in its favor in the Senate, and 128 to 5 in the Assembly.

The same resolution has recently passed unanimously both Houses of the 1915 Legislature.

The voters of New York State will now have an opportunity to vote on the amendment next November 2, 1915.

Is New York State to have the benefit of the Woman's point of view in the problems of good government?

Of course, the old question whether the suffragists or the anti-suffragists use more perfumery than their sisters will crop up, but natural gallantry in the industry will solve the problem and perhaps furnish an answer on November 2 to the question propounded by Mrs. Whitehouse. Suffrage aside, "there is nothing too good for the ladies."

### BARBERS' SUPPLY DEALERS TO MEET.

*Association News*, published by G. G. Thomas, secretary of the Barbers' Supply Dealers' Association from the headquarters in Des Moines, Iowa, sounds the first bugle call for the 1915 convention of the organization, which will be held in Chicago, August 10-13. The trade exhibits which are features of these conventions will be continued and diagrams of the spaces and arrangements for the coming exhibit are given in the *News*. The meeting and display both will be held in the Hotel La Salle and present arrangements include the use of two floors. Manufacturers and importers who desire to be represented should communicate early with Secretary Thomas in order to obtain choice of rooms. Mr. Thomas reports that the new Credit Bureau Service is meeting with success.

### UNDERPAID POSTAGE TO GERMANY.

Almost every piece of mail arriving at this consulate through the open post from America bears short postage, says Consul William Thomas Fee, Bremen. For instance, on February 14, he received six letters in the open mail and each one of them bore short postage, which consequently subjected him to the payment of the penalty on each letter. The attention of the general public in the United States is called to the fact that no German ships are operating, hence all letter mail from America to Germany should bear the full postage (5 cents).

### A STRAW FROM THE SOUTH.

A prominent company manufacturing toilet preparations and similar so-called "luxuries" in the South, has found business so good that it literally has been forced to increase its capital in order to meet the demand for its products. **THIS IS A STRAW SHOWING JUST HOW THE WIND IS REALLY BLOWING.** Nobody expands without reason. Mention of this concern will be found in our "TRADE NOTES," but the Object Lesson needs no amplification. Are YOU in the procession?

### WOOD ALCOHOL LEGISLATION.

The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, of which George C. Hall is president, calls attention to proposed legislation in several states relating to the use of wood alcohol. Some of these measures are drastic and there will be differences of views regarding the feasibility or necessity for them.

An Indiana bill requires that wood alcohol or denatured alcohol be colored by some harmless substance so that it is of a bright green color, with "Poison" labels in large type in addition.

Mr. Mosher's House Bill 639, in Kansas, makes it an offense for any one to have in his possession, with intent to sell or give away, any article of food or drink, or any medicinal or toilet article, for use either externally or internally, which contains wood alcohol or methyl alcohol in any shape or form.

In New Hampshire, House Bill 102, introduced by Mr. Morrison, is similar to the Kansas measure. The same is true of the Bobb South Dakota bill.

In Rhode Island the O'Meara House Bill 136 contains the same provisions, but specifically includes "perfumes." It makes the penalty a fine of from \$50 to \$500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment. A "Poison" label section is added.

### AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The fiftieth meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in New Orleans from March 31 to April 3, inclusive. A meeting of the council will be held Wednesday evening, March 31. The Grunewald Hotel, situated one-half block from Canal street, with entrances on University place and on Baronne street, has been chosen as headquarters. The opening meeting and the symposium of the industrial division will be held at the Tulane University of Louisiana. The meetings of divisions will be held in the Grunewald Hotel. The programme provides a variety of papers and the entertainment features will be up to standard.

The summer meeting of 1915 will be held in Seattle, August 31 to September 3, inclusive. Following the Seattle meeting a day will be spent in Portland, Ore., and the members will then continue together to San Francisco for a social session of one evening there.

It is reported that because of the European war the next International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be held at New Orleans instead of Petrograd, Russia.

### OUR ADVERTISERS—III.

THE KARL KIEFER MACHINE CO.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Filters, Filling Machines, Pumps.

PERFUMER PUBLISHING CO.,

80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Gentlemen: We use a good many trade papers in various fields of industry, and will state that with possibly one exception, the inquiries we receive from our advertisements in your paper are far in excess of any other papers we ever used.

Yours very truly,

KARL KIEFER MACHINE CO.

E. E. FINCH.

### WAR TAX VS. PUBLICITY EXPENSE.

There is food for consideration on the part of soap manufacturers in the comment made by the *Soap Gazette* on the Internal Revenue decision which undertakes to censor the "advertising matter and literature" regarding soaps and cosmetics that are described as aids to beautifying the users of the same. The decision referred to is known as the "Palmolive" case and will be found in full on page 4 of this issue. As the War Revenue Law is supposed to continue only for the year, unless the new congress, next December, hastily puts through an act extending it, which now seems doubtful, the position taken by the *Gazette* in the following comment is both pertinent and entirely justifiable:

"For a number of years manufacturers of certain brands of soap have been spending thousands of dollars annually to advertise the wonderful beautifying virtues of their soaps, and for them to abandon such attractive 'beauty' phrases as are quoted in the above rulings merely for the sake of avoiding payment of the very nominal stamp tax seems, to our minds, to be hardly consistent with their lavish publicity campaigns. However, be that as it may, while the War Revenue Law is working a hardship and perhaps an injustice in some industries, in the soap trade, at least, its apparent tendency is to explode the considerably exaggerated, if not entirely unwarranted, cosmetic claims that have been made for various soaps on the market; and to this end, the law should be hailed as a messenger of moral uplift."

### SOAP FILM EXPERIMENTS.

In a lecture on "Fluids in the Home" at the British Royal Institution recently, Prof. C. V. Boys experimented with soap bubbles. Placing a large bubble on a wire ring, he blew a smaller bubble inside it, which showed beautiful prismatic colors when projected on the screen. Bubbles filled with coal gas floated up to the roof of the lecture theatre. Soap bubbles appear to dislike the smell of ammonia. This, Prof. Boyes explained, is due to the shrinking of the film in proximity to ammonia fumes. He also experimented with the rainbow cup, which he has invented. A flat soap film of a fraction of a millionth of an inch in thickness was stretched across the top of the cup, which, when rotated, showed some wonderful color variations.

### Must Have a Copy at His Home.

Editor *American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review*:

Enclosed please find a check for \$1 for another year's subscription to the *AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW*. You are aware doubtless that I receive your journal regularly at the offices of my employers. *This subscription is for the home*, which will emphasize the high esteem in which I hold your journal.

St. Louis, Mo., March, 1915.

A. E. ILLES.

## WAR REVENUE LAW REGULATIONS

Additional decisions relating to the enforcement of the War Revenue Law have been issued by W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Those of especial interest to our readers since our last number are as follows:

### Tooth and Mouth Washes—Decision 2149.

"The attention of this office has been called to the fact that deputy collectors, inspectors, and other officers connected with the Internal Revenue Service are interpreting the statute approved October 22, 1914, and the Treasury decisions thereunder, relative to tooth and mouth washes, in a widely diversified manner, and frequently with considerable harshness as regards tax payment and stamping by retailers.

"In regard thereto the attention of such officers is called to the fact that listerine, peroxide of hydrogen, glycothymoline, and many other such compounds held to be taxable under T. D. 2095 and T. D. 2104 have many medicinal uses other than for washing the teeth and mouth, and it is desired, therefore, that this fact be recognized and the law be enforced with as little harshness or friction as possible. Where such preparations are found in the dentifrice department in the usual dentifrice sizes of retail stores, and the same were in the hands of wholesale and retail dealers on December 1, 1914, but of which they were not the manufacturers, it is thought that such preparations should be tax-paid and stamped by the retailer. Such compounds, however, in larger containers found in the prescription department of retail stores need not be tax paid and stamped unless portions thereof are sold to customers as tooth and mouth washes, in which case such portions only should be tax paid and stamped. The words "tooth and mouth wash," however, should be blotted or stricken from the labels on the larger bottles in the prescription department.

"As regards the product of the factories shipped on and after December 1, 1914, it is thought that instructions contained in T. D. 2095 and T. D. 2104 are sufficiently explicit for the guidance of such manufacturers.

"Collectors of internal revenue and revenue agents are desired to instruct all employees engaged in field work accordingly."

### Pears' Soap—Decision 2156.

"Under T. D. 2094, dated December 16, 1914, Pears' soap was cited as an example, with a number of other soaps, and held to be justly taxable under Schedule B of the act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, upon cosmetic claims made for same in advertising matter and current literature, upon which representations same were held out and sold to the public. Said Treasury decision contains a clause providing for the exemption of ordinary toilet and laundry soaps for which cosmetic claims and beautifying effects upon the skin, hair, etc., have been made through the elimination of such claims and advertising matter upon the cartons, wrappers and current literature.

"The American agents for Pears Soap Company, by one of their officers, have made a sworn statement that Pears' glycerine soap is not a cosmetic and contains no added ingredients intended for cosmetic purposes, and contains no cosmetic virtues except such as may be or are contained in any other pure and carefully manufactured soap.

"In view of this affidavit, this soap is held to be exempt from taxation under the schedule in question, providing the advertising matter in current literature or elsewhere in which cosmetic claims are made for the soap are withdrawn and abandoned. Such cosmetic claims consist of such phrases as 'the ideal beautifier,'

and 'the greatest complexion soap ever manufactured,' etc."

### Palmolive Soap—Decision 2157.

"Under T. D. 2094, dated December 16, 1914, Palmolive soap was cited as an example, with a number of other soaps, and held to be justly taxable under Schedule B of the act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, upon cosmetic claims made for same in advertising matter and current literature, upon which representations same were held out and sold to the public. Said Treasury decision contains a clause providing for the exemption of ordinary toilet and laundry soaps for which cosmetic claims and beautifying effects upon the skin, hair, etc., have been made through the elimination of such claims and advertising matter upon the cartons, wrappers and current literature.

"The president of the B. J. Johnson Soap Company has made affidavit in behalf of said company that their Palmolive soap is not a cosmetic and contains no added ingredients intended for cosmetic purposes and contains no cosmetic virtues except such as may be or are contained in any other pure and carefully manufactured soap.

"In view of this affidavit, this soap is held to be exempt from taxation under the schedule in question, providing the advertising matter in current literature or elsewhere in which cosmetic claims have been made for the soap are withdrawn and abandoned. It may be stated that representations have been made to this office that such changes have already been made as regards the advertising matter and literature.

"Such cosmetic claims commonly made for soaps consist of statements that the soap beautifies, whitens, or softens the skin, increases the growth of hair, prevents same from falling, or beautifies it."

### Unstamped Talcum Powder Seized.

On February 23 the United States District Attorney for the District of New Jersey, filed in the United States District Court an information against one box containing 12 boxes of talcum powder belonging to E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. This talcum powder was seized and forfeiture was requested for the reason that no stamp tax had been paid thereon.

The government alleges that this talcum powder, which consisted of 6 cans of perfumed and six cans of unperfumed powder, is a cosmetic and therefore subject to tax under the act of October 22, 1914. An answer was filed on February 27, denying these allegations on behalf of E. R. Squibb & Sons, by Mr. Abel I. Smith, Jr., who is attorney for Squibbs.

We understand that this case will be tried out by depositions, which will be submitted to the court. From present indications these depositions should be filed and decision rendered before the summer recess.

This case is of importance to all manufacturers of perfumes and toilet preparations, and we think it would be a very good plan for all such manufacturers to keep an accurate record of the amount of stamps affixed by them to perfumed and unperfumed talc, as it may be possible to obtain a refund of this tax should the government lose in this action.

### Best Investment of the Year.

*Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:*

Enclosed please find \$1, the best investment of the year. My best wishes for the ever growing success of your good paper.

H. BARTOLD,  
of GEORGE LUEDERS & Co., New York.  
Chicago, January, 1915.



## HOW FLOWER CONCRETES ARE MADE.

(Continued from page 323, February, 1915.)

3. **EVAPORIZATION OF THE SOLVENT.** The manufacturer operates one or several stills under ordinary pressure or in vacuum. As a rule, the bulk of the solvent is recovered in a large still under atmospheric pressure until the temperature has reached a point that would prove detrimental to the fineness of the perfume. The distillation is then continued in a vacuum still and finally concluded in a glass flask.

The last traces of solvent are removed by passing small amounts of alcohol into the molten wax, thus causing a violent ebullition.

The floral extracts thus obtained are designated "concrete oils" (*essences concrètes*.) The alcoholic extracts prepared from these, according to the method described below, are known as floral extracts (Ger. *Blüten extrakte*; Fr. *extraits aux fleurs*); the pure oils remaining after the removal of the alcohol *quint-essences*¹.

4. **RECOVERY OF THE SOLVENT.** On account of the expense of the solvent, suitable devices are provided to prevent loss. Hence long and well-cooled spirals are used to condense the vapors from the stills, the extractors and the reservoirs. The ejectors of the vacuum pump must also be provided with an efficient condenser. If the process is conducted without a vacuum, the petroleum ether losses are less, but evaporation under atmospheric pressure, as already pointed out, results in an impairment of the fragrance of some of the floral constituents.

The solvent adhering to the flowers after their extraction is recovered by passing steam through the extractors which, for this purpose, are connected with the condensers; or by transferring the flowers to a still from which the solvent is recovered by steam.

**Yield.** The yield varies greatly according to the solvent and temperature employed, also according to the duration of the extraction.

At ordinary temperature, petroleum ether yields for every kilo of flowers the following amounts of concrete oils:

Victoria violets .....	1.5 to 1.8 g.
Roses .....	1.7 to 2.5 g.
Orange flowers .....	2.0 to 4.0 g.
Jasmine .....	1.6 to 2.25 g.
Cassie .....	3.5 to 5.0 g.
Mignonette .....	1.3 to 1.5 g.

**Removal of the plant wax from the concrete oils.** For this purpose the *essences concrètes*, i. e., the extracts obtained by percolation and subsequent evaporation of the solvent, are shaken for several days with strong alcohol, preferably in shaking machines (*batteuses*). The alcoholic solution, after being separated from the insoluble wax, is cooled for some time to 0°. This causes the separation of the dissolved wax, which is removed by filtration. To the alcoholic filtrate a solution of common salt

is added, and the perfume, which has risen to the surface, is separated. If necessary, the last traces of alcohol are removed with the aid of a vacuum.

Inasmuch as the plant wax when shaken with alcohol agglutinates to a magna from which the perfume is extracted with difficulty, Massignon² has suggested to mix it with a very hard and odorless mineral wax, thus yielding a mass that can be broken up in a mortar. The particles then remain suspended in the alcohol and are more readily extracted by it.

### CALABRIAN BERGAMOT-OIL INDUSTRY.

One of the principal industries in the consular district of Catania is the extraction and preparation of essential oils for export, says Consul Joseph Emerson Haven, Catania, Italy. Practically three-sevenths of the cultivated land in this district is given over to citrus fruits, among which, in the order of their relative importance, are found lemons, oranges, mandarins, and bergamot oranges. Of these fruits considerable quantities of the first three types are exported in the natural state, but the bergamot orange is grown solely for the essential oil that is obtained from the peel.

The bitter orange is the root stock of the bergamot orange. Seeds of the bitter orange, after having been soaked in water, are planted in a rich soil about 3 inches apart. This planting is generally in April. The bed is formed of a layer of stones for drainage, then 10 to 15 inches of partially decomposed stall manure, which is to impart some heat to the overlying earth, the latter being about 10 inches in depth. The bed is kept plentifully watered during the summer. Seedlings are removed to the nursery during the winter and carefully tended. These young trees are not grafted until two or three years old.

Grafting, which is done in March, has been brought to a high degree of excellence in this district, the "scutcheon" method being generally adopted. The entire top of the young bitter-orange sapling is cut off, leaving the trunk, which should measure about 2½ inches in circumference and about 15 inches in height. A trifle below the top a T-shaped incision is made in the bark, and in this incision is inserted a small cutting from the limb of a bergamot-orange tree. The grafting is then bound and covered with moist leaves, and the success of the operation may be determined in about eight days by the greenness of the bud.

In spite of its seeming absurdity it is a fact that bergamot oranges will not grow with any degree of success except in the district of Calabria (on the Italian mainland), on a small section of land that faces Mount Etna. The climate, soil, rainfall, etc., are the same as across the Strait of Messina on the island of Sicily, but experiments have proved the truth of the peasants' statement that bergamot-orange trees must grow in Calabria and "look at Etna."

The bergamot orange is picked when the peel is a golden yellow. The method of extracting the oil is the same as is used for all citrus fruits in this district, and is known as the sponge process; while primitive, using only hand labor, it is said to give the best results. The fruit is soaked in water for a short period, then the peel is removed in several sections, and each section pressed by hand onto a sponge. The sponge absorbs the oil, together with a certain amount of water, and from time to time the sponge is squeezed over a bowl, which, when filled, is allowed to stand until the essential oil rises to the surface. The oil is then removed and filtered.

The interior of the bergamot orange cannot be eaten, the flavor being bitter and nauseating. However, this pulp and the pieces of pressed peel are not wasted, but are used in the manufacture of citrate. The Catania district annually exports some 150,000 pounds of bergamot oil.

¹Jeancard et Satie, *Abrégé de la Chimie des Parfums*. Paris 1904, p. 12.

²P. Jeancard, Volatile solvents applied to flowers. *Americ. Perfumer* 1 (1907), 10.

## THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY

By DR. E. G. THOMSEN, New York, N. Y.

(Continued from page 325, February, 1915.)

### WOOL THROWER'S SOAP.

Soaps for wool throwing are sometimes made from olive oil foots but these are often objected to because of the sulphur-like odor conveyed to the cloth due to the method by which this oil is extracted with carbon disulphide. A potash soap hardened somewhat with soda is also used. As a formula for a suitable soap of this type this may be given.

Olive Oil Foots .....	12 parts
Corn Oil .....	46 "
House Grease .....	20 "
Soda Lye, 36° B.....	3 "
Potassium Carbonate (dry).....	5¾ "
Potassium Hydrate (solid).....	23 "

This soap is made as a "run" soap by the general directions already given for a soap thus made. The kettle is boiled with open and closed steam, adding water very slowly and aiming to obtain a 220-225 per cent. yield or fatty acid content of the finished soap of 46 per cent. When the soap is finished a sample cooled on a plate of glass should be neither slippery or short, but should string slightly. The finished soap is run directly into barrels.

A soap for wool throwing by the semi-boiled process may be made from olive oil foots in a crutcher thus:

Olive Oil Foots.....	600 lbs.
Potash Lye, 20° B.....	660 "

The oil is heated to 180° F., the lye added and the mass stirred until it bunches, when it is dropped into barrels.

### WORSTED FINISHING SOAPS.

For the finishing of worsted cloth soaps high in cocoanut oil or palm kernel oil are preferred. These soaps are finished very neutral, being made as settled soaps, but given an extra wash change after strengthening strongly. They are then finished as usual and run into barrels. If framed too hot, the high percentage of cocoanut oil causes mottling, which is prevented by crutching by hand until the temperature of the soap is 140°-145° F. Some typical charges, all of which are saponified with soda lye, follow:

I.	
Palm Kernel Oil .....	60 parts
Corn Oil .....	40 "
II.	
Palm Kernel Oil.....	30 "
Red Oil (single pressed).....	70 "
III.	
Red Oil .....	33½ "
Corn Oil .....	33½ "
Cocoanut Oil or Palm Kernel Oil.....	33½ "

### SOAPS USED IN THE SILK INDUSTRY.

Soap is used to a very large extent in silk mills, both for degumming the raw silk and in silk dyeing. Raw silk consists of the true silk fibre known as fibroin and a gummy

coating, sericin, which dulls the lustre of the silk unless removed. For this purpose a slightly, alkaline olive oil foots soap is best adapted, although palm oil and peanut oil soaps are sometimes used, as well as soaps made from a combination of house grease to the extent of 30 per cent., together with red oil or straight olein soaps, both of which are artificially colored green. In using house grease, if 30 per cent. is exceeded in combination with red oil, the titer is raised to such an extent that the soap does not readily rinse from the silk nor dissolve readily. They are also not advisable because they impart a disagreeable odor to the silk.

To make a soap for this purpose from olive oil foots it is made as a settled soap, care being taken to thoroughly boil the mass on the saponification change in the closed state to assure proper saponification. The kettle is usually grained with lye and given a good wash change to remove the excess strength. The change previous to the finish should not be too heavy or too large a nigre results. The lighter the grain is, the better the finished kettle is. A yield of 150 per cent. is usually obtained. This soap is generally run to a frame, slabbed upon cooling and packed directly into wooden cases.

For silk dyeing the above soap is suitable, although any well-made soap of good odor and not rancid is useable. While soap alone is often used in the bath for silk dyeing, certain dyestuffs require the addition of acetic or sulphuric acid, which sets free the fatty acids. If these be of bad odor it is taken up by the silk and is difficult to remove. The most generally used soaps are the just mentioned olive foots soap or a soap made from a good grade red oil.

### SOAPS USED FOR COTTON GOODS.

In the manufacture of cotton goods, as compared to the wool and silk industries, very much less soap is used and it is only applied to the finished fabric either to clean the cloth preparatory to dyeing or to aid in dyeing with certain colors. It is also used in calico printing. For cleansing the cloth ordinary chip soap is suitable although a more alkaline soap finished as a curd soap is an advantage in that the free alkali contained therein aids in removing the dirt and has no harmful effect on the cotton. For dyeing cotton goods or to brighten certain colors after dyeing an olive oil foots soap is most generally employed. In calico printing soap is used to wash and clear the cloth after printing. A soap for this purpose should be easily soluble in water and contain no free alkali, rosin or filler. The best soaps for use in calico printing are either an olive oil foots soap or an olein soap.

### GLYCERINE RECOVERY.

The recovery of glycerine is very closely allied with the soap-making industry, in that glycerine is the very valuable by-product obtained in the saponification of oils and fats. No soap plant is, therefore, fully equipped unless it has some method whereby the glycerine is recovered and the importance of recovering this product cannot be too strongly emphasized.

It has already been pointed out that neutral fats or the glycerides are a combination of fatty acid with glycerine. These are split apart in the process of saponification. While by the term *saponification* as used in soap making it is inferred that this is the combination of caustic alkalis with the fatty acids to form soap, this term is by no means limited to this method of saponification, as there are various other methods of saponifying a fat. The chemical definition of saponification is the conversion of an ester, of which glycerides are merely a certain type, into an alcohol and an acid or a salt of this acid. Thus, if we use caustic alkali as our saponifying agent for a fat or oil, we obtain the sodium or potassium salt of the higher fatty acids or soap and the alcohol, glycerine. On the other hand, if we use a mineral acid as the saponifying agent, we obtain the fatty acids themselves in addition to glycerine. While the former is by far the most generally employed for making soap, other processes consist in saponifying the fats by some method other than caustic alkalis and then converting the fatty acids into soap by either neutralizing them with sodium or potassium carbonate or hydrate.

It is important to again point out here that fats and oils develop free fatty acid of themselves and that the development of this acid represents a loss in glycerine. The selection of an oil or fat for soap making should therefore to a large extent be judged as to its adaptability by the free fatty acid content, as the higher this content is, the greater is the loss in the glycerine eventually obtained. Glycerine often represents the only profit to a soap manufacturer, it is indeed necessary to determine the percentage of free fatty acid before purchasing a lot of stock to be made into soap.

In taking up the question of glycerine recovery we will consider the various methods thus:

1. Where the glycerine is obtained from spent lye by saponifying the fats or oils with caustic alkali.

2. Where the glycerine is obtained by saponifying the fats or oils by some other method than the above, of which there are the following:

- (a) Twitchell process.
- (b) Saponification by lime in autoclave.
- (c) Saponification by acid in autoclave.
- (d) Saponification by water in autoclave.

#### RECOVERY OF GLYCERINE FROM SPENT LYE.

The spent lye obtained from the glycerine changes in making soap varies greatly, the quality depending upon the stock saponified and the soap maker's care in handling the operation. No two lyes run exactly alike as to proportion of the various ingredients, although they are all similar in containing the same substances either in solution or suspension. Spent lye is a water solution of mainly glycerine, free alkali either as caustic alkali or carbonate and salt, including sodium sulfate, but furthermore contains some soap and albuminous matter either in solution or suspension. Upon standing in the storage tank the greater part of the soap usually separates when the lye cools. In order to assure the greatest economical yield of glycerine by saponifying a fat with caustic soda it is necessary to obtain a proportion of three parts of water to every part of fat made into soap. Test runs have shown that this is the proper proportion and that it is not economical to greatly exceed this amount, and if a much less proportion is used the full yield of glycerine is not obtained.

The spent lyes contain varying amounts of glycerine,

the first change being richest in glycerine content, and this being reduced in the subsequent changes. If the lyes always run high in glycerine it is an indication that it is not all being obtained. The usual percentage is from 0.5% to 5% or even more, although the average is somewhere around 2% to 3%. The lye as it comes from the kettle should not contain any more than 0.5% to 0.6% of free alkali calculated as sodium carbonate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ . If the proportion is higher than this, it shows that the saponification has been conducted with too high a proportion of alkali, a condition which should be corrected in the kettle room. An excess of free alkali does not interfere to any great extent with the successful recovery of the glycerine, but is a waste of both alkali and the acid used in neutralizing this. It is, therefore, more economical to run a strong lye over fresh stock and neutralize the alkali thus, rather than treating the lye for glycerine recovery.

Before the spent lye can be run into the evaporator it is necessary to remove the albuminous impurities and soap and to neutralize the excess alkali to between exactly neutral and 0.02% alkalinity. The lye should never be fed into the evaporator in the acid condition.

In order to treat the spent lyes for evaporation, they are first allowed to cool in the storage tank, after which any soap which may have separated is skimmed off and returned to the soap kettle. This lye is then pumped to the treatment tank, an ordinary tank equipped with some method of agitating the liquor, either by a mechanical stirrer, steam blower or compressed air, until it is about two feet from the top.

After the lye has been skimmed off it is thoroughly agitated and a sample taken. The amount of lye in the tank is then calculated. Spent lye is about 1.09 times heavier than water, or weighs about 9 pounds to the gallon. While the sample is being tested for alkalinity it is advisable to add sulfate of alumina, which may be dissolving while the sample is being titrated. This substance should be added in the proportion of anywhere from 6 to 14 pounds per thousand pounds of lye, depending upon the amount of impurities contained therein. For a clean lye six pounds per thousand is sufficient, but for an impure lye a greater quantity is necessary. The sulfate of alumina used should be free from arsenic and sulfides and should contain a minimum amount of grit (silica), as grit reduces the life of the pump valves. This may be estimated with sufficient accuracy by rubbing the filtered-off portions, insoluble in water between the fingers and a plate of glass. The object of adding the sulfate of alumina is to transform the soap contained in the lye into the insoluble aluminum soaps, and at the same time to coagulate the albuminous impurities. It must be remembered that the sulfate of alumina is added only for the fresh lye put into the tank. Thus if there were 10,000 pounds of lye in the treating tank when the fresh lye was run in, and 50,000 pounds when the tank is filled, adding nine pounds of sulfate of alumina per thousand of lye, only 360 pounds would be added or enough for 40,000 pounds. Sulfate of alumina neutralizes one-third of its weight of caustic, due to the free acid contained therein.

To determine the alkali in the sample, 10 cubic centimeters are pipetted into a beaker, a little distilled water added, then 3 or 4 drops of phenolphthalein indicator. From a burette, quarter normal (N/4) sulfuric acid is added until the pink color is just discharged. When this point is

(Continued on page 26.)



## VANILLA BEANS\*

By Wallace Mawbey, of New York

(Continued from page 242, November, 1914.)

"There are six grades to the Bourbons, namely, Extra, First, Second, Third, Ordinary and Inferior. There are a few very short beans which are shipped without bundling and which are styled 'Vrac,' but the proportion of these is quite small. They correspond to the 'Picadura' of the Mexicans and their scarcity may be explained by the fact that Bourbons are bundled down to a very short length; as short as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, from which length they run up to about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, whereas the Mexicans seldom bundle anything under 6 inches, from which they run up to 9 inches. The average length of the Bourbons has been decreasing of late years while, if anything, the Mexicans have increased.

"In regard to the merits of the two processes, the Mexican is far the superior. It consumes six months, and each individual bean receives more care and attention, while the Bourbons are forced through in three months. This is bound to tell in the long run and, in the opinion of the writer, after many years of practical experience, a Mexican bean properly cured will keep indefinitely improving in flavor for a number of years, whereas the same thing cannot be said of the Bourbon bean. It may keep and improve for a year or two years, or even more, but sooner or later it deteriorates. Under normal conditions, the percentage of poorly-cured Mexicans is very small, while there is always a large percentage in the Bourbons, sometimes running as high as  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. Climate and soil may have something to do with this, as Mexico is more favored in this respect than the islands, but the method of curing has more.

"South American vanilla is partly cured by the Mexican process and partly by the Bourbon, but mostly by the former. While many good-flavored beans of this variety are received, the experience of the curers is somewhat limited, as this variety is of rather recent origin and many cured by the Mexican process having a tendency toward over-curing and the reverse where the Bourbon process is used. However, they are producing a vanilla that is fully equal in every respect to the Bourbon, and in time will probably rank second to the Mexican.

"The process of curing Tahiti vanilla is very simple, consisting of first sunning and then airing, which is repeated until the vanilla is considered cured. Of all the varieties, they are the lowest in grade and cheapest in price. They have an over-abundance of gum and are deficient in the other and more valuable flavoring properties. They also contain considerable 'piperonal,' a fragrant substance having an odor of heliotrope and, an extract made solely of Tahitis can readily be detected even by one with little experience. In former years the curing of this variety was wretched and they were practically worthless for flavoring purposes, but in the last few years this has improved, and they now have a fairly agreeable flavor.

"The consumption of vanilla beans has increased greatly in this country during the past twenty-five years, being doubled by the passage of the Food and Drug Act, and the United States now consumes from 60 to 65 per cent. of the world's production, which includes 95 per cent. of the highest grade, the Mexican; and with vanilla beans selling at their present prices, there are very few households which cannot afford to have a bottle of the greatest of all flavors and, what is more, to have it pure."

### DISCUSSION UPON MR. MAWBEY'S PAPER.

**THE CHAIRMAN.**—I failed to mention in introducing Mr. Mawbey that the men that will discuss this paper will be Dr. Schultze, Dr. Schlotterbeck and Dr. Alois von Isakovics. What is your pleasure with reference to this paper, gentlemen?

(Motion made, seconded, that the paper be received with thanks.)

\*Read at Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Convention, 1914.

**THE CHAIRMAN.**—I will call upon Dr. Schlotterbeck.

**DR. SCHLOTTERBECK.**—I just want to say that I appreciate most highly the able paper that has just been presented. My experience as a teacher in the study of the preparation and curing of plants to be used in medicines and flavoring extracts has led me to believe that our literature in reference to the vanilla bean is faulty. It is based upon reports of travelers mainly, who are not qualified to make reports; and this literature, much of it faulty and imperfect, is repeated in subsequent editions and new books from year to year without correction. The paper that has been given this morning makes me feel positively that the speaker knows whereof he speaks, and I think it is a valuable contribution to the literature of vanilla culture. While I have been for some time at the University of Michigan, I have learned a great deal this morning, and it is a great pleasure to me to be able to be here this morning to hear this talk. Incidentally, I want to have a little more discussion with the gentleman, if I may have the privilege.

There is one question that arises in my mind, and it has a bearing upon the treatment of vanilla bean preparatory to the manufacture of the flavoring extract. If I remember correctly, the speaker said that in the Mexican process—I think it was the Mexican process—perhaps the Bourbon—there was a certain period in the curing stage that the bean was placed, either exposed to the sun or in cabinets, for the purpose of drying and curing. I was wondering whether this process of drying in any way interferes with the quantity of flavor that is developed; that is, does this drying cause any loss of flavor? If it does not, would it not be possible in practice to continue this drying a little further? Could not the manufacturer develop a means by which he could develop this further and be more uniform, as sometimes the beans contain a moisture of 25 per cent., and sometimes it is considerably less, and sometimes more, with different grades.

The question I would like to ask is this: Is it desirable to dry vanilla beans a little more than they have been dried in order to obtain a uniform product? I believe if the percentage of moisture were more uniform we would get a more uniform product, and we could use the same percentage of alcohol in extraction. This is one point I would like to see worked out some day—to what extent vanilla beans may be dried out before being made into an extract.

**MR. MAWBEY.**—In reply, I would state that it would be impossible to get all vanilla beans to the same degree of dryness. The first vanilla beans of the crop do not contain as many gums as the later ones, and they must be cured down much longer, and if they are not properly cured they will become mouldy and, as we say in the trade, lousy. The later crop keeps on improving and contains more oil; the beans contain more oil, more of the flavoring properties, and they do not have to be cured down so much because the percentage of moisture is not really any greater than it is in the dry ones. What appears to be moisture is more or less a very valuable oil which if dried out would be lost. That is the reason why there are so many grades of vanilla beans. The very last or the very best contain the highest degree of flavoring properties and they are cured down really as much, but they are a much bigger and better bean.

**DR. SCHULTZE.**—Mr. Chairman, the point our friend Dr. Schlotterbeck began to make with reference to the best Mexican grade of vanilla beans is that if we do buy the best, I find and Dr. Schlotterbeck has found, excessive moisture. My point is, and I think your point was, is there any method after a buyer stores a lot of beans, can he devise a method by which these beans can be cured further to dry off that moisture? In other words, after we purchase the beans from you, can we give them a further treatment



in curing, sweating or something else that probably would increase the fragrancy of the bean and drive off the moisture?

MR. MAWBEY.—I do not think you can.

DR. SCHULTZE.—Another question I want to ask. You mentioned the Mexican vanilla and then speak of the South American bean. Is that the South American or Guadeloupe bean? Does it belong to the same natural order, and does it bear the same identical name as the Mexican bean?

MR. MAWBEY.—It does. It is really a transplanted plant from the Mexican soil to the South American.

MR. VON ISAKOVICS.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, there is little that I can say which will be of interest as far as the extraction of the beans is concerned, because I have studied the subject from the chemical viewpoint, and am not a manufacturer of flavoring extracts.

My study and research regarding vanilla beans was confined to the chemistry of the beans, to the isolation and identification of the definite flavoring bodies and the trace of essential oil present in the bean. Our chairman, Dr. Baer, has specially mentioned the resins of the beans. In connection with these I wish to make a positive statement which I think will interest all of you. In the literature we frequently find the statement that these resins have a flavoring value.

Now, gentlemen, I beg to differ with you there, because when the gums and resinous bodies which are present in all vanilla beans are properly separated from the other constituents and highly purified, they have but little taste. But we must bear in mind that all resins belong to the class of so-called fixatives; that is, they will tenaciously cling to a flavor or odor. Therefore, wherever odoriferous bodies are present in connection with resins in a plant, it becomes a difficult chemical problem to completely separate the adhering traces of flavoring bodies.

For this reason this statement has gotten into the literature, because apparently the investigators did not isolate the resinous bodies in their chemically pure form. When the resins are highly purified, and I have made them repeatedly from the Mexican, Bourbon, Tahiti and South American beans, the odor differs a little, but it is very faint, and the taste and odor of the resins when pure merely reminds one of old shoe leather. The gums present in the bean have practically no flavoring value when properly purified; that is, freed from the traces of flavoring bodies adhering.

If the gums and resins appear to have either a vanilla odor or taste, this merely indicates insufficient purification. As to the traces of essential oil present in the beans, as well as the solid flavoring constituents, a number of distinct chemical bodies are present; in other words, the flavor is complex in character. Vanillin alone, although one of the most important flavoring constituents, cannot give the complete vanilla flavor, because the other items are lacking. We have in the vanilla bean the same condition that we have all throughout nature.

You cannot take one chemical body and expect it to have either the complete odor or flavor of the plant. I might say that vanillin bears the same relation to the vanilla flavor as the rose alcohols like Geraniol and Citronellol, which constitute the greater bulk of Otto of Rose, bear to the flavor or taste of the otto. There are traces of other substances present which modify both taste and odor, and while present in only small proportion, they have a very important influence and constitute the difference between the soft, harmonious, complete product of the plant and the incomplete flavor of the one definite chemical substance.

Vanillin alone, whether made by synthesis and properly purified, or vanillin separated from the different grades of beans, when pure; that is, when freed from the other bodies adhering, is absolutely identical chemically and physically. The different methods of identification proposed at various times are all based on the impurities accidentally present.

Now, as to the different grades of beans that have been discussed, I also a number of years ago worked up a lot of Java vanilla beans, but I have not recently been able to locate more of them. The particular lot, which I happened to handle at that time, had a very rich flavor, and while

lower in vanillin content than the Mexican beans, they had more of the balsamic flavor than any other beans I have examined more recently. Apparently this grade has gone out of the market, and I wish to ask whether any of the Java beans are coming to this market at present.

MR. MAWBEY.—I think I can say that the Java crop is rather small. Some of them get here occasionally, but the amount is insignificant. Sometimes we receive a few, and then for several months we do not get any. We never have had very many.

MR. VON ISAKOVICS.—Now, as to the chemical aspect of the vanilla bean flavor, I fear I cannot speak at great length, because if I were to go into the chemical nomenclature of those bodies, I would take up entirely too much of your time. I will merely state that there is a small amount of a complex mixture of other substances present in addition to the vanillin, which forms the greater percentage bulk of the flavoring constituents.

#### CHEMICAL ASPECTS OF VANILLA BEANS.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I would like to ask whether the Doctor would mind saying a few words more regarding the chemical nature of the other ingredients. What about the acids present?

MR. VON ISAKOVICS.—The acids have no flavoring value when free, but some of them are present in ester form; that is, in chemical combination with alcohols, when they become important from the flavoring standpoint. Some of the other flavoring constituents are closely allied in chemical structure to vanillin, being phenolic aldehydes, but not identical in the nature and position of the side chains on the benzene ring. Some are aromatic alcohols, phenolic ethers and traces of other phenols, aldehydes and esters are present. But a discussion of these would become too lengthy and too highly technical. I thank you for your kind attention.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I am going to call on Dr. Boyles to say a few words on the discussion of this bean.

DR. BOYLES.—With respect to the curing of vanilla beans, I might say that I have talked recently with Dr. Rabak of the Bureau of Plant Industry. He has been doing some work for two or three years along this line, and he has cured some beans in Washington. While he had none of the beans to show me, he showed me some extracts that he made from them. They were Mexican beans and he followed, I think, the Bourbon process, immersing the beans in water of different temperatures, and then drying them in an incubator and, of course, he thinks he has the best thing ever. The extract that he made from these beans he showed me, and it was fairly good, I thought.

One thing that struck me about it was the deep red tint that he obtained, much more of the red color than we get in the Mexican bean. He says that in the next year or so he will publish the work that he has done.

With regard to the moisture content, I would say in reply to Dr. Schlotterbeck, I found in the last year or so that it is advisable in connection with the moisture content in each batch of beans to control your alcohol accordingly. That is, if you set a standard of such and such a strength of alcohol to percolate, that if your beans run high in moisture content, increase your alcohol a little so that you practically have the same strength of alcohol, and you get a more uniform product so far as I have been able to tell by the taste.

#### Always Newsy.

*Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:*

We enclose check for \$1 to cover our subscription for 1915. THE PERFUMER is always newsy and we take time to look each copy over. This is more than we can say about other journals that come to our office and this, we believe, is a recognition of your efforts. We wish you a successful 1915, and with kind personal regards of the writer, we remain, yours very truly,

C. W. JENNINGS,  
Jennings Manufacturing Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

## FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

### OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The official circular issued for this month by President Baer and Attorney Lannen contains the best news given in quite a while to the members of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association. It announces the fact that the Linthicum Bill is now a law. It passed the House of Representatives on December 14, was enacted by the Senate on February 25 and was signed by President Wilson on March 3.

This new law provides that no special Internal Revenue tax shall be imposed upon manufacturing chemists, or flavoring extract manufacturers, for recovering tax-paid alcohol or spirituous liquors from dregs or marc of percolation or extraction, if said recovered alcohol or spirituous liquors be again used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts.

The circular says in part: "That this bill became a law is due to the untiring efforts of those members of our committee having charge of the legislation and who had charge of the work of getting this bill through Congress. Also to the loyal support received from our membership at large. The difficulty of getting the bill through the Senate can hardly be appreciated.

"To this association belongs the entire credit. The attention of flavoring extract manufacturers who are not now members of our association should be called to the good work we have done in having this bill passed. They will share in its benefits, as well as in the benefits of other good work we are doing and should be willing to join us and help us in our further efforts to accomplish good results that will benefit the industry at large."

Following is the text of the new law as quoted in the reports of the two committees of Congress which were adopted by both House and Senate:

"Sec. 3246. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to impose a special tax upon vintners who sell wine of their own growth, or manufacturers who sell wine produced from grapes grown by others, at the place where the same is made or at the general business office of such vintner or manufacturer: Provided, That no vintner or manufacturer shall have more than one office for the sale of such wine that shall be exempt from special tax under this act; nor shall any special tax be imposed upon apothecaries as to wines or spirituous liquors which they use exclusively in the preparation or making up of medicines.

"Nor shall any special tax be imposed upon manufacturing chemists or flavoring-extract manufacturers for recovering tax-paid alcohol or spirituous liquors from dregs or marc of percolation or extraction if said recovered alcohol or spirituous liquors be again used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts."

"Having considered the same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass.

"The amendment provided for in this measure merely extends to manufacturers of flavoring extracts the same rights and privileges now enjoyed by wholesale drug houses and manufacturing chemists, to distill from their marc alcohol already used without requiring them to pay a tax on the still used in the operation. The reuse is an incident of the business, and the alcohol so recovered is not of a character that would permit of its introduction in any other business. The amount remitted involves the curtailment of approximately \$600 in Government revenues. The Secretary of the Treasury reports on this amendment as follows:

"In addition to placing beyond controversy a right which is conceded by this department to attach under existing law, goes further and authorizes manufacturing chemists or

flavoring-extract manufacturers to recover alcohol or spirituous liquors from dregs or marc of percolation or extraction to be again used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts without liability to special tax as rectifiers. As it is the understanding of this department that, while such reused alcohol has to some extent been refined or purified over its previous condition, it can not be so perfectly refined or purified that it may again be used on the open market in competition with ordinary spirits, this department will offer no objection to the passage of the bill."

### VANILLA RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.

John Randolph Dean, whose photograph is herewith reproduced, is the holder of the fellowship established by the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association in the University of Michigan, where he is making a special study of vanilla beans and extracts. It is expected that

the work which Mr. Dean is doing in co-operation with a half dozen of the largest extract manufacturers, will be the means of solving some of the knotty problems which have been encountered in the industry in the last few years.



MR. J. R. DEAN.

Mr. Dean was born in Owensboro, Ky., on October 16, 1889. He received his early education in the local schools and entered the Department of Pharmacy of Vanderbilt University in the fall of 1909, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in 1911.

Desiring to continue his studies in pharmacy and chemistry, he entered the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Michigan in the autumn of 1911, graduating in February, 1913, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

After completing his college work, he entered the employ of J. Hungerford Smith Co., of Rochester, N. Y., in the capacity of first assistant chemist, where he was engaged in research and factory control work. His work in this factory covered a great variety of subjects. Raw materials, as far as possible, were subjected to a rigid analysis by chemical, microscopical, bacteriological and physical analyses. Finished products were also scrutinized by the same analytical methods. A very large amount of his time was devoted to the subject of vanilla manufacture and analysis, thereby qualifying him especially for work in this particular field.

In October, 1914, he received a leave of absence for nine months from the J. Hungerford Smith Co., in order that he might further continue his studies in pharmacy and chemistry in the University of Michigan, where he had received the fellowship established by the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association. He expects to receive the degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy at the end of this year.

## PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, soaps, etc.

### FEDERAL.

#### Notices of Judgment Given Under Pure Food and Drugs Act by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Among the Notices of Judgment under the Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act, No. 3,409 to No. 3,500, inclusive, sent out in two batches in February by the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., the following are of interest to our readers:

3,416. Adulteration of extract of cloves and extract of wintergreen. The first count was based on the disclosure that only 0.57 per cent. by volume of oil of cloves was present in the sample, instead of not less than 2 per cent. The eleventh count charged that the article was a dilute extract of wintergreen, instead of having not less than 3 per cent. of oil of wintergreen in it. Guilty pleas and a \$25 fine on these counts; nine other counts dismissed.

3,418. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon and orange extracts. Plea of guilty; fined \$20. Labeled: "Pure Extract Terpeneless Messina Lemon." Adulteration was alleged for the reason that a dilute terpeneless extract of lemon had been mixed and packed with it in such manner as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and in that a dilute terpeneless extract of lemon had been substituted wholly or in large part for said article and product; that terpeneless extract of lemon, as understood by the trade and the public generally, is a flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol, or by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, and contains not less than two-tenths per cent. by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon; and said product was not terpeneless extract of lemon as so understood by the trade and public generally.

The orange extract was labeled: "Soluble Orange Extract Artificial Color added." Analysis of a sample of this product by the Bureau of Chemistry showed the following results:

Alcohol (per cent. by volume).....	38.80
Citral (Chace) (per cent. by weight).....	0.03
Citral (Hiltner) (per cent. by weight).....	0.02
Oil by precipitation: None.	
Oil by polarization: None.	

Coloring matter appears to be vegetable; unidentified.

Adulteration was alleged for the reason that a dilute solution of alcohol artificially colored, which contained little or no flavoring derived from orange oil, had been mixed and packed with it in such manner as to reduce and lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength; and, further, in that a dilute solution of alcohol artificially colored, which contained little or no flavoring derived from orange oil, had been substituted wholly or in large part for the article; and, further, that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label was false and misleading.

3,426. Misbranding of imitation lemon flavoring. Plea of guilty; fine, \$5. The product was labeled: "Imitation Lemon Flavoring. Color combination of permitted coal tar dyes described in U. S. Dept. Agriculture. Oil Lemon .75%, Alcohol 33%, Water 66.25%, Color Q.S." Analysis showed the following results: Lemon oil, none; citral, 0.10 per cent.; ethyl alcohol, 31.98 per cent.; an unpermitted coal tar color with reactions of Tartrazine, S & J 94.

3,428. Misbranding of fruit pudding. Plea of guilty; fine, \$50. The product did not contain any fruit flavors, but, on the contrary, contained merely ordinary flavoring material prepared from essential oils.

3,433. Adulteration and misbranding of soluble lemon flavor. Plea of guilty; fine, \$20 and costs. Analysis showed the following results: Lemon oil by polarization,

none; lemon oil by precipitation, trace; aldehydes as citral (Chace), 0.10 per cent.; color, no coal tar; appears natural. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Soluble Lemon Flavor," on the label, was false and misleading, because it conveyed the impression that said product was soluble lemon flavor when it was a dilute terpeneless extract of lemon.

3,454. Adulteration and misbranding of lemon flavor. One keg, purporting to be "Terpeneless Lemon Flavor." Product condemned and ordered sold with this new label: "Dilute Terpeneless Lemon Flavor."

#### Insecticide and Fungicide Soap Decision.

In the February batch of decisions under the Insecticide Act of 1910, No. 131, relates to the misbranding of a brand of "dog soap." There was a plea of guilty and a fine of \$25 was imposed. Among the statements on the label of this soap were the following: "Remedy for Animal Skin Diseases. Positively Kills Fleas. Gives Gloss to the Coat. Positive Remedy for Mange. Heals the Skin—Grows Hair. Removes All Smell. The Standard Animal Soap of America. Approved 39 Years. Remedy for All Skin Diseases of All Animals." The cakes were contained in pasteboard boxes, one dozen in each, labeled and branded in part as follows: "The Best Flea Killer. Removes All Smell. Cures All Skin Diseases. Secures Glossy Coat. Cures Mange—Kills fleas, removes all smell, secures glossy coat, cures all skin diseases."

#### Food Officials to Meet at Exposition.

President S. J. Crumbine, of the Association of American Food, Dairy and Drug Officials, has issued a letter to members suggesting that they indicate their preferences as to the date for holding the next annual meeting, which will be at San Francisco. There are two possible dates for holding our next annual meeting either the first week in July following the public health meetings, or the last week in July, preceding the scientific period.

### STATE.

#### Indiana.

H. E. Barnard, Indiana State Food and Drug Commissioner, in his annual report for the year ending September 30, 1914, of extract analyses four samples of lemon were found legal and one on vanilla was adulterated 20 per cent. In the year five samples of olive oil and 28 samples of toilet preparations also were analyzed, all being found to meet the legal requirements. His report for the month of December, 1914, also just at hand, discloses that the following samples of extract were declared legal: Anise flavor, 1; banana flavor, 1; lemon flavor, 2; vanilla flavor, 3.

#### New York.

A pure food bill introduced by Senator Hamilton and Assemblyman Fertig, in the New York Legislature has these objects, according to its sponsors: To inform the public as to the character of certain food and drink offered for sale at soda water counters and other places; to prevent the sale of disguised, habit-forming beverages; to provide for a system whereby the commissioner of agriculture may be informed of all foods containing deleterious coloring matter or preservatives, and to minimize the expense of administration. The bill provides for a small penalty for the first offense, with a prison term and \$500 fine for repeated offenses. To encourage investigation on the part of the public, there is provision for dividing the fines with the informant.

In New York City, as we go to press, the saccharine test case before the Court of Special Sessions is unfinished. This case grows out of the prohibition made by the New York City Board of Health and its decision will be of national interest. Experts have testified at several hearings and although it is a city matter the case is being contested as hard as if the issue was before the final Federal Court at Washington. Both sides believe apparently that the decision will have a far-reaching influence on the use of saccharine in food products throughout the country.



## TRADE NOTES

From Mr. Theo. K. Shipkoff, of Shipkoff & Co., Kazanlik, Bulgaria, under date of January 11 (delayed in transit), we have just received a pictorial post card in which he says: "Please accept my hearty thanks for your Xmas greetings and New Year's wishes. I most cordially reciprocate the same. May the new 1915 be specially happy for you, most prosperous for your journal and bring you enthusiasm." These friendly greetings are heartily reciprocated.

The gentleman who appears in military uniform in the accompanying illustration is Capt. Hans Steche, of the Saxon Field Artillery of the German Army. Capt. Steche is better known to our readers as the managing director of Heine & Co., Leipzig, and it will be remembered that he made a trip to this country several years ago. Capt. Steche has a very extensive estate in Gaschwitz, near Leipzig, which he has voluntarily placed at the disposal of the government, the main residence building having been fully equipped by him as a hospital. Not only was the equipment furnished, but doctors, nurses, etc., as well. Mr. Hans Erich Steche, son of Capt. Steche, is in the artillery service also and is now on duty in the Vosges.



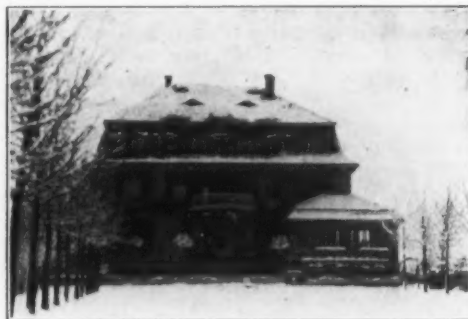
CAPT. HANS STECHE.

Co., New York, is back in New York from a month's trip through Texas.

The Board of Governors of the Drug and Chemical Club of New York, on February 25, chose the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Evans McCarty, of the National Lead Co.; vice-president, Clarence G. Stone, of the Lambert Pharmacal Co.; treasurer, Alfred M. Best, of the A. M. Best Co., Inc., and secretary, Carlton O. Pate, of Pate & Robb. The Board of Governors now consists of the following members: to serve until February, 1918, Alfred L. Stearns, Franklin Black, Henry Fletcher, Joseph F. Gallagher, Evans McCarty and Ray-

mond F. Jones; to serve until February, 1917, James Marshall, Robert H. Adams, Carlton O. Pate, Herbert B. Harding, Clarence G. Stone and William H. Phillips; to serve until February, 1916, James W. McCulloch, A. S. Murray, Harry Hall, Walter E. Rowley, Alfred M. Best, E. A. Lemon and Reginald P. Rowe.

The first convention of the Druggists' Supply Corporation held here in the week of February 15 was successful. Its members are 47 wholesale drug houses. These officers were elected: President, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin; first vice-president, Charles Gibson; second vice-president, Clayton French; treasurer, William P. Ritchey; secretary, Francis F. Holliday; general manager, William L. Martin. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Gibson, Ritchey, Holliday and Albert Plaut, as well as Dr. Schieffelin. At the luncheon in the Drug and Chemical Club interesting addresses on the purposes and achievements of the syndicate were delivered. William L. Martin is general manager of the syndicate.



CAPT. STECHE'S HOME, NOW A WAR HOSPITAL.

Mr. C. Robert Fickes, manager of the Acme Extract and Chemical Works, Hanover, Pa., was a recent visitor to New York City.

Mr. W. D. Henderson, president of the Henderson Lithographing Co., of Cincinnati Ohio, has been taking a rest in Florida. He was threatened with an attack of pneumonia and decided that a trip to Florida would be beneficial and restore his health.

Proprietary Association of America will hold its annual meeting in New York City on May 11.

As a result of the European war it is reported that a concern is arranging to establish a plant on the coast adjoining El Segundo, California, for the purpose of manufacturing potash from sea kelp. It is stated that about thirty men will be employed at the start.

Phoenix Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has obtained a permit to build a soap factory three stories in height at 2550 West Fifth street.



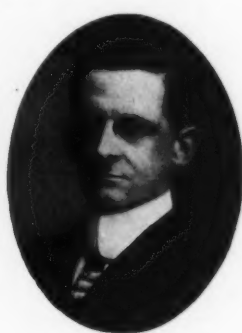
Mr. Ben Elson, of Elson & Brewer, Inc., has returned to New York from a month's trip through the Middle West.

Mr. Vincent B. Thomas, of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., this city, has recovered completely from an operation.

The two gentlemen whose friendly countenances we picture herewith, are on the firing line in the East and West for the Addison Lithographing Co., and the Alder-



WM. H. GREEN.



CHAS. A. RINDELL.

man-Fairchild Co. (perfumers' boxmakers), of Rochester, N. Y. Many in the trade know these gentlemen personally, and those who have not yet made their acquaintance, have in store for themselves a very agreeable experience.

The Addison Lithographing Co. is well-known to our readers through the fact that it is the producer of our covers, and the Alderman-Fairchild Co. has made a name for itself among users of boxes.

The subjoined photograph is that of the new building of the Alderman-Fairchild Co., which it occupies alone. This is regarded by builders as a model factory constructed of reinforced concrete strictly fireproof. The total floor space is 63,000 square feet, and the various departments



HOME OF ALDERMAN-FAIRCHILD CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

are laid out in a manner that insure easy and rapid handling of the products from beginning to end. Every operation in the manufacture of paper boxes is conducted under this roof, and a railway siding provides for the loading of cars direct from the packing room.

There is a well-equipped lithographing department, which

is, however, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of embossed advertising signs and other advertising display specialties.

Blanke-Baer Chemical Co., St. Louis, has moved its plant to new quarters at 1710 Morgan street. Dr. Samuel H. Baer, president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, is a member of the firm.

Mr. Charles J. Ackrill, of Tampa, Fla., is contemplating establishing a plant to manufacture soap, stearine, candles and safety matches.

Barral Soap Co., of Manhattan, has leased a four-story factory at Havemeyer and South First streets, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years.

B. J. Johnson Soap Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is planning to erect an addition to its plant, six stories in height, 130 x 123 feet, at an expenditure of about \$140,000.

The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, is now occupying its new addition which adjoins the main factory



IMPROVED PLANT OF THE ANDREW JERGENS CO., CINCINNATI.

facing in Alfred street. The illustration herewith shows how the Jergens plant now looks. The three upper floors of the new part are used for the perfumery and toilet preparations department. Mr. Andrew Jergens, Jr., is at the head of the concern, his father having retired several years ago.

Mr. John T. Heppting has become chemist and superintendent for the Davis Manufacturing Co., makers of flavoring extracts, etc., at Jellico, Tenn.

Mr. Victor Lee discoursed on the manufacture of synthetic perfumes at the February meeting of the Nashville (Tenn.) Branch of the American Chemical Society, which was held in the Vanderbilt University.

Mr. R. C. Price, president of the Price Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago, Ill., has been on a visit of several weeks to his daughter, Mrs. Swearingen, whose husband is manager of the Bender Hotel, Houston, Texas. Mr. Price is a son of the originator of baking powder.

On another page is the initial advertisement of Mr. Eugene K. Plumly, Philadelphia, a well-known manufacturer of paper-boxes. Nearly 50 years ago Mr. Plumly began making paper boxes with his father, the firm being then Geo. W. Plumly & Son, and in 1889 he established the present firm. Mr. Plumly's catalogue of druggists' boxes was the first paper-box catalogue of the kind ever issued. The factory moved into the new Plumly building, corner of Broad and Federal streets, not long ago. This is a four-story and basement reinforced concrete building having 35,000 square feet of factory space.

"With apologies to all of the dead ones," Mr. H. S. Predmore, of the Binney & Smith Co., this city, submits the following, which will strike responsive chords:

Who has the toughest job on Earth?

The Salesman.

Who seldom gets what he is worth?

The Salesman.

Who keeps the game in front of him

And jollies the buyers broad and slim

Till they hand the business over to him?

The Salesman.

Who toughs it out on a "Single" Track?

The Salesman.

Who always gets it in the back?

The Salesman.

Who stays right out there bound to win

And tries his level best to grin

With no assistance from within?

The Salesman.

Who often dimly hopes to die?

The Salesman.

Because he's knocked by the "Inside" Guy?

The Salesman.

I think if Heaven is too small

To accommodate us all

This man should go there first of all,

The Salesman.

A Chattanooga, Tenn., newspaper contains the following, which is interesting from a trade point of observation: "Owing to the steady growth of business and the necessity of expansion, the National Manufacturing Co., 114-116 West Seventh street, makers of toilet preparations, pharmaceuticals and drug specialties, has been forced to increase its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000. The company's business is now almost wholly confined to the southern states, but in spite of the depression which has been felt in this section one of the members states that business has been exceptionally good and that the outlook appeared fine for an even better business from now on. The National Manufacturing Co. was organized about a year ago."

Here are two more concerns that give practical proof regarding the condition of trade as they find it:

Southern Spice & Extract Co., of Jackson, Miss., has decided on account of the increase in business to raise its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Springfield Coffee & Spice Co., of Springfield, Ill., which has been operating on a capital of \$8,000 has found it necessary to double its working capital and at the same time has taken out papers of incorporation. The owners

are S. T. Major, Mary E. Wittstein, L. D. Jones and Fred. C. Wittstein, the latter being a new partner.

In contrast to the above two very small failures are reported in the commercial news this month.

Knobs Essential Oil Co., doing business in Kentucky, but incorporated in Indiana, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing its assets at \$430 and its liabilities at \$4,041.07. The company is engaged in distilling oil from sassafras roots. Raymond R. Tafel, of Louisville, secretary says in the petition that the stockholders have decided by resolution to turn all of the property over for the benefit of the creditors.

Madame Nordica's Co., manufacturer of perfumery, etc., at Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$26,587, and assets of \$7,699.

Parfumerie Riviera, of New York, has been authorized to reduce its capitalization from \$150,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. Ed. Dahm, wholesale trade representative of the C. F. Sauer Co., manufacturers of flavoring extracts, Richmond, Va., was a recent visitor to New York City.

Mrs. Charles Gibson, president and treasurer of Walker & Gibson, wholesale druggists, of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. V. W. Gibson, of the Gibson Drug Company, of Rochester, N. Y., made business trips to New York city early this month.

Mr. D. A. Bennett, of Bennett & Davis, Chicago, western representatives of Heine & Co., New York, spent a week in New York on business recently.

Mr. John McKesson, Jr., of McKesson & Robbins, left New York City early in March for a trip to California with Mrs. McKesson. They expect to remain two months on the Pacific Coast, and of course will see the Panama International Exposition.

An essential oil house traveller sends this to us: A passenger on a New York-Cleveland sleeper, on awakening in the morning, found under his berth one black shoe and one brown one. He called the porter and directed his attention to the error. The porter scratched his woolly head in utter bewilderment.

"Well," asked the exasperated passenger, "what's the matter?"

"Now, if dat don't beat all!" exclaimed the porter. "Dat's de second time dis mawnin' dat dat mistake's happened."

A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens, says the *Western Druggist*. He pleaded guilty and received sentence, when the judge asked him how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house where there was a dog in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be of no use, judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis ting to you at all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full o' shot an' git no chickens, nuther. Ef you want to engage in any rascality, judge, yo' bettah stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."

The adjourned annual meeting of the Aroma Club, of New York, was held at the club-rooms, 140 Fulton street, on March 10. Forty-two members were present, and great interest was shown in the election of the new Board of Governors. There were seventeen candidates, and the seven receiving the highest number of votes were as follows:

A. B. Calisher, of Calisher & Co., New York.  
W. A. Peters, of A. A. Vantine & Co., New York.  
I. S. Zeluff, of V. Rigaud & Co., New York.  
Vincent B. Thomas, of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., New York.

F. H. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York.  
W. E. Burns, of Compagnie Morana, New York.  
L. S. Levy, Editor of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW, New York.

When the result was announced Mr. W. E. Swindell, retiring president, moved that the vote be made unanimous, which was carried by acclamation.

At a meeting of the new Board of Governors, held immediately after the election, the following officers were selected: President, A. B. Calisher; vice-president, W. A. Peters; treasurer, I. S. Zeluff; secretary, L. S. Levy.

Reports for 1914 were read by the former officers, and will be embodied in a complete annual report and sent to all the members of the club. The net membership is now over two hundred, and new proposals are being made every week.

The proceedings were enlivened by music furnished by a small string orchestra, and Mr. William G. Kendall, one of the well-known members, executed a review of some of the modern dance steps.

At the meeting held March 17, President Calisher announced the appointment of an Entertainment Committee for the year to consist of Messrs. George Marceau, George N. Hanna, I. S. Zeluff.

Mr. Frank N. Carpenter has resigned his position with the A. P. Babcock Co., the New York perfumers, and has entered the employ of The Aubry Sisters, New York, as sales manager.

Mr. C. F. Booth, formerly perfumer for John Wana-maker, New York, goes with The Aubry Sisters as perfumer.

Mr. George F. Merrell, of Allen B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, spent a week in New York this month on business.

Mr. A. M. Spiehler, of Rochester, N. Y., president of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, was in New York recently attending a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Perfumers' Association. He dropped in at The Aroma Club, and greeted a number of old friends.

Eighty thousand dollars was distributed last month among the employees of the Procter & Gamble Co., in Ivorydale, the occasion being the fifty-fifth semi-annual profit-sharing dividend of the concern. Superintendent A. E. Anderson stated that 1,300 employees shared in the dividends and that the amounts showed a considerable increase over the previous semi-annual meeting. Employees who worked for the company less than five years received 16 per cent. on their wages; from five to ten years, 20 per cent., and all over ten years, 24 per cent. Following the distribu-

tion of dividends the new Crisco Building was crowded with the employees and their friends, where they were entertained with a musical programme and talks by William Cooper Procter, president of the company; A. E. Anderson, general superintendent of the Ivorydale plant, and Dr. Louis Schwab, former mayor of Cincinnati.

Marie: "At the place where I was spending my vacation last summer, a fresh young farmer tried to kiss me. He told me he'd never kissed a girl in his life."

Ethel: "What did you say to him?"

Marie: "I told him that I was no agricultural experiment station."—*Western Druggist*.

Announcement was made March 12 of the formation of the Co-operative Department Stores Syndicate, with a capitalization of \$500,000, to undertake a co-operative scheme of manufacturing, buying and distributing a general

line of household remedies, toilet preparations, perfumes and other articles usually carried in drug sections of department stores. Articles of incorporation have been filed in Hartford, Conn., with Mr. Raymond G. Keeney at the head of the company. Mr. Keeney was at one time president of the Hartford Life Insurance Company. When seen at Biltmore Hotel he said: "The movement is the first of its kind toward supplanting with 'Made in U. S. A.'"

products many articles of foreign manufacture now largely carried in department stores." Bernard H. Karmen, formerly associated with the American Druggists' Syndicate, secretary and general manager of the new syndicate, is the founder of the enterprise.

"The public," said Mr. Karmen, "has been accustomed to paying a premium of at least twenty-five to fifty per cent. more for toilet preparations and perfumes made abroad, and some supposed to have been 'made abroad,' for no other reason than that it is a foreign product, besides paying an additional war price varying from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. on many toilet necessities."

The perfumes and toilet preparations will be marketed by Perin, Inc., a subsidiary corporation.

American Druggists' Syndicate will hold its annual meeting this year on August 5-7 in the Memorial Hall at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. The Rexall convention also will be held in the same place, probably some time in September.

The Treasury Department has issued a warning of a new counterfeit \$10 national bank note on the First National Bank of Lone Wolf, Oklahoma, described as follows: "Series 1902; check letter 'A'; J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury; Lee McClung, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of William McKinley; char-



B. H. KARMEN.

ter number 10096; bank number 156; Treasury number K123156A.

"This is a dangerous counterfeit, apparently printed from photomechanical plates on two pieces of paper between which silk fiber has been distributed. In the panel containing the bank number, immediately under the portrait of William McKinley, the parallel ruled lines have been patched to cover up the number of the genuine note, which developed in the photographing process. This can be readily seen behind the blue numbers 156. The signature of the bank officers are printed instead of written. The back of the number is off color. This counterfeit is likely to deceive even careful handlers of money."

Foreign trade opportunities are frequently offered through the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C., to which inquiries and correspondence should be addressed, mentioning the number of each, or inquiries can apply at the branch bureaus in the Custom House in New York, Chicago, New Orleans or San Francisco. Following are recent announcements:

*Olive oil*, No. 15801.—An exporter in Spain has informed an American consular officer that he desires to receive the names and addresses of firms in the United States which may care to import olive oil. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

*Novelties, paper, soaps, toothbrushes, etc.*, No. 15832.—An American consular officer in one of the neutral European countries reports that an agent in his district desires to represent American manufacturers and exporters of novelties, patented articles, cutlery, metal containers, hollow ware, paper, stationery and lithographic supplies, perfumeries, soaps, toothbrushes, and druggists' specialties, etc. It is desired to handle only the better qualities. He wishes to represent on a commission basis. Catalogues, samples, etc., should be sent. He states that he can furnish references.

*Stationery and supplies, perfumes and toilet articles*, No. 15858.—An American consul in South America reports that a firm in his district wishes to secure catalogues of books and stationers' goods and samples of stationery. Terms of payment, discounts, etc., should be given at once. Correspondence is preferred in Spanish, but may be in English. It is stated that the firm will be in the market in the near future for perfumeries and toilet articles.

*Celluloid hairpins, hair combs, etc.*, No. 15874.—A merchant in Canada has informed an American consul that he desires to be put in touch with manufacturers of celluloid hairpins, hair combs, and hair ornaments. He desires to secure an agency for the sale of these articles.

*Safety razors, watch chains, perfumeries, etc.*, No. 15875.—An American consular officer in Russia reports that a business man in his district desires to get in touch with American manufacturers of leather suitable for making pocketbooks, bags, etc., for women; safety razors and strops; electroplated and leather watch chains; pencils; pens and penholders, and sundry office supplies; buttons for collars, cuffs, and dress shirts; iron, polished, etc.; spoons. Samples should be sent at once. It is stated that cash will be paid for these articles.

*Drugs, alcohol lamps, toothbrushes, etc.*, No. 15901.—One of the officials of an educational institution in Russia has informed an American consul that he desires to receive the names and addresses of American exporters of drugs,

medical herbs, etc. He also wishes catalogues, etc., of dry goods, alcohol lamps, soap containers, celluloid and rubber articles, toothbrushes, etc. Prices, etc., should be stated in Russian equivalents, and quotations, should be c. i. f. Russian ports. Correspondence may be in English.

*Tallow, rosin, etc.*, No. 15930.—A firm in Russia has informed an American consul that it is in the market for beef and mutton tallow; white and yellow rosin; wax; oils, such as turpentine, fish, palm, peanut, etc.; leather-dressing materials; and all kinds of chemical products. It is stated the firm will pay cash against documents in that country and offers bank references.

*Palm kernels*, No. 15933.—With a view to stimulating the exchange of commodities between the markets of the United States and the west coast of Africa, the manager of a large importing company, which has been dealing in American products in west Africa, has informed an American consul that he wishes to establish commercial relations with American importers of palm kernels or any other products from west Africa to form a return cargo.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS AND PRICE LISTS.

WEEKLY REPORT, giving general business conditions in Germany during the European war, Nos. 14 and 15, published in Berlin by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, are at hand. These reports contain considerable information of interest to those concerned with getting an impartial view of actual conditions in Germany at the present time.

PROGRESSIVE PERFUMERY, March, 1915, published by Van Dyk & Co., New York, S. Isermann, editor. This issue gives the customary "Editor's Message," an article on "Friedel Craft Reaction" and the second installment of the article on "The Metals and Their Importance in the Manufacture of Organic Compounds."

"PERFUMERY RECORD" YEAR BOOK AND DIARY, for 1915, appears this year for the second time, showing marked improvement over the first effort in this direction made a year ago by the *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*, of which Mr. John C. Umney, F. C. S., is the editor. Additional to the diary pages there is considerable information of interest in the book, including a review of the essential oil industry for the last year, being a continuation of the four years' review which was published in the 1914 year book. It is a desirable publication for those who specialize in the essential oil branch of the chemical industry. The book is published at 2s. 6d. by G. Street & Co., Ltd., 8 Serle street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C.

ARABOL MFG. CO., 100 William Street, New York, in its March announcement to its patrons and others, calls attention to the fact that it specializes in adhesives, pastes, gums, glues, sizings, starches and related products. Tinnol is for use on tin, to make the labels stick and to keep them in good condition, free from rust spots. For use on tinfoil the company makes a special preparation called Aluminum Paste.

#### A Help in the Business.

*Editor American Perfumer and Essential Oil Review:*

We would not want to miss a single number of your magazine, as it is of great help to us in our business. We enclose draft for \$1. WESTERN CHEMICAL CO.,

Omaha, Neb. "Queen Quality" Toilet Preparations.



## IN MEMORIAM FOR DEPARTED FRIENDS.

- BAUMEISTER, MAX, soaps, St. Louis, March, 1913.  
 BRUCKER, CARL, senior resident member of Fritzsche Brothers, New York, March, 1913.  
 DOHME, WILLIAM F., of Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceutical manufacturers, Baltimore, March, 1913.  
 FOX, HENRY C., of H. C. Fox & Sons, glass bottles, Philadelphia, March, 1910.  
 GRANT, W. A., soap chemist, Passaic, March, 1914.  
 GREEN, CHARLES H., in charge of perfumery and soaps for H. K. Wampole & Co., Perth, Ont., March, 1906.  
 GUILD, FREDERIC A., in charge of making toilet preparations and perfumes, Colgate & Co., March, 1909.  
 HAZELHURST, MAJOR CHARLES WHITEWAY, soaps, England, March, 1912.  
 KIRK, JAMES A., president of J. S. Kirk & Co., soaps, Chicago, Ill., March, 1907.  
 LAMBERT, SAMUEL H., essential oils, London, March, 1913.  
 LAYMAN, CHARLES NOEL, of Wright, Layman & Umney, essential oils, London, England, March, 1910.  
 LYON, DR. ISRAEL, toilet supplies, Englewood, N. J., March, 1907.  
 OLCOTT, GEORGE N., son of George M. Olcott, Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, March, 1912.  
 POOLE, THOMAS E., soaps, Denver, Mich., March, 1913.  
 RIKER, WILLIAM B., perfumery, New York, March, 1906.  
 SHEDD, FREEMAN B., Lowell, Mass., cologne, March, 1913.  
 STUART, FRANCIS F., flavoring extracts, Niagara Falls and Toronto, Ont., March, 1914.  
 WILLIAMS, JAMES BAKER, founder of J. B. Williams & Co., Glastonbury, Conn., March, 1907.  
 WOODLEY, GEORGE F., JR., Woodley Soap Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., March, 1912.

## Obituary Notes.

William H. Forbes, president of the Forbes Lithographic Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Mass., died on February 3 at his home in Winchester, at the age of 79 years. He came to this country from Liverpool, England, in 1848, at the age of 12 years and for the first few years after his arrival lived with the Society of Friends at Milton-on-the-Hudson. He was apprenticed to Strong, the New York lithographer, and after a few years went to Boston in 1861, and started in business for himself. Mr. Forbes thoroughly understood his business and was very popular with his 1,500 workmen, who presented to him a loving cup in 1905 as a mark of their esteem and friendship. He was kindly, helpful, and a firm friend. He married a sister of Louis Prang, the lithographer, in 1870. His wife died a year ago. He is survived by one son, William S. Forbes, and a daughter, Mrs. Cora Forbes Marsh. The son for some time has been conducting the business of the great lithographing plant which his father founded.

James Arthur Ferguson, a notable figure for many years in the soap industry in Louisville, Ky., died on March 1 of pneumonia. He was 57 years old and is survived by a son and daughter, besides his widow. Previous to 1908 Mr. Ferguson was manager of the Louisville Soap Co.

George W. Littlefield, for thirty-five years connected with the alcohol house of James A. Webb & Son, died on January 23, at his residence at 27 Monroe place, Brooklyn. Mr. Littlefield, who was eighty-six years old, formerly was

a teacher in schools in New Jersey and after studying mineralogy at Columbia University, became an expert in that science.

John C. Keyler, traveling salesman for the Freeman Perfume Co., Cincinnati, died suddenly on March 8 in Vicksburg, Miss. He was 35 years old and leaves a widow and two daughters. His body was sent to his home.

George Bretz, an old-time perfumer, died in Chicago on February 26 of heart disease.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

National Chemical Laboratories Corp., Washington, D. C., to buy, sell and deal in toilet articles of all kinds, \$25,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by Albert H. McKnight, Melville R. Walton, Washington, D. C.; Harry W. Davis, Wilmington, Del.

Rosemarie Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc., \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Joseph Schaeffer, Alex. Hacker, H. F. Eisler, J. Saplak and M. G. Sloss.

Kalmus Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, proprietary medicines, etc., \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by Otto Kalmus, W. Kalmus, H. T. Bolsinger, John Bolsinger and H. L. Conner.

Waxit Service, New York City, wax, soaps, polishes, cleaning compounds, etc., \$5,000 capital, has been incorporated by F. Holing, L. Enwer and R. A. Enwer, 214 West 92d street, New York City.

Certified Products Co., toilet articles, candles, mail order goods, etc., \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in New York by Henry W. Davey, Philip German and Marshall S. Reeve, 386 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fix-All Liquid Cement Co., cements, facial creams, powders, pharmaceuticals, etc., \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in New York by N. J. Simon, G. Berkowitz and W. H. Moler, 103d street and Riverside Drive, New York City.

Japanese Floral Perfume Co., perfumes, paints, drugs, chemicals, etc., including apparatus, \$6,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in New York by William N. Holmes, New Rochelle; and Charles L. Bernardo, 147 East 125th street, New York City.

American Syndicate Corp., to acquire and develop patents, deal in drugs, oils, chemicals, etc., \$150,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by F. D. Buck, G. W. Billman and M. L. Horty, Washington, D. C.

P. H. Quirk, Inc., extracts, carbonated beverages, tonics, etc., \$5,000 capital, has been incorporated in New York by J. King, E. Quirk and P. H. Quirk, 413 West 16th street, New York City.

Pickman Co., Pawling, N. Y., extracts, syrups, oils, etc., \$150,000 capital stock has been incorporated by P. G. McIvers, H. P. Young, William D. Davies, 5 Nutgrove street, White Plains, N. Y.

Pioneer Mfg. Co., Davenport, Iowa, to manufacture flavoring extracts, soaps, cleansers, etc., capitalized at \$10,000, has been incorporated by Joseph Andrews, president; Robert Anderson, vice-president; R. R. De Well, secretary; Louis M. Marks, treasurer.

Nahed Co., Newark, N. J., to manufacture polishes, washing and cleaning compounds, \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by J. E. Hedenberg, Montclair; F. B. Seymour and H. E. Grosvenor, Newark, N. J.

Fancheur, Inc., Hawthorne, N. Y., toilet preparations,

\$5,000; G. C. Stevens, B. Anderson and W. F. Ripperger, 60 Wall street, New York.

Purity Soap Co., Portland, Oregon, capitalized at \$5,000, has been incorporated by W. S. Phelps, D. C. McLennan and Val Knauf.

Orona Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., to manufacture soaps, drugs and medicines, capitalized at \$300,000, has been incorporated by William G. Whitcomb, president, 22 Milk street, and Lyman A. Perkins, Boston.

Mary A. Parmalee, Inc., to deal in cosmetics, skin treatments, etc., has been incorporated in New York by Francis Von Muller, Cora M. Hughes and Louise Slater, of 2,249 Webster avenue, New York City.

Florine Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn Borough, New York City, to manufacture chemicals, and deal in drugs, perfumery, soap, oils, disinfectants, etc., \$10,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by David Welsh, 360 Montgomery street; Lillian Perkins and Leonore Osterich, 1 Parkside Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bliss Mfg. Co., to manufacture chemical products and supplies, with \$100,000 capital stock, has been incorporated in Delaware by C. J. Hanson, H. M. Gilbert and A. A. Harbaugh, of Chicago, Ill.

#### TREASURY DECISIONS.

##### Gum Styra Dutiable at 10 Per Cent.

United States General Appraisers, in a decision handed down on February 26, decided the dutiable status of gum styrax. The case was that of Schieffelin & Co., New York, and this syllabus is given of General Appraisers' Decision 7,694 (Treasury Decision 35,172):

"Balsam styrax from which has been removed foreign matter, such as sticks and dirt, is still natural and uncompounded balsam gum, not adapted for use as an odoriferous or aromatic substance in the manufacture of perfumes or cosmetics. Held to be subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 9 of the tariff act of 1913.—G. A. 6303 (T. D. 27162) and United States v. Sheldon (2 Ct. Cust. Appls., 485; T. D. 32245) cited."

General Appraiser McClelland said in part: "The merchandise involved is invoiced as 'gum styrax' and is referred to by the witness testifying for the importing firm as styrax or liquid styrax. We take it that these names are interchangeable, each referring to the same article. The invoice bears the following indorsement made by the examiner who passed the merchandise: 'Crude balsam styrax, the oil from which is used in perfumes, the balance as such sometimes used as soap perfume; natural aromatic substance used in manufacturing of, but not marketable as, perfumes or cosmetics.'"

"The collector assessed duty at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 49 of the tariff act of 1913.

"Protestants claim the merchandise entitled to free entry under paragraph 477, or, in the alternative, if not free, that it is dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 9 of said act.

"The record evidences no purpose on the part of protestants of sustaining the claim made for free entry, and as there is nothing in the record that tends to sustain that claim it is therefore overruled.

"The protest claim for duty at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem is therefore sustained, the collector's decision being reversed accordingly."

##### Free Entry for Mafura Tallow.

Perry Ryer & Co. of New York were sustained by the Board of United States General Appraisers in their claim for free entry of merchandise invoiced as "mafura tallow." The board held that mafura tallow, which is extracted from the seed of a tree that grows in East Africa, being a substance commonly used in making soap, is entitled to free entry under the provision of

paragraph 498 of the tariff act of 1913. The mere fact, it was decided, that mafura tallow had not been previously imported into the United States and therefore not used in this country in the making of soap does not preclude it from free entry since it has been shown to be commonly used in foreign countries for such purpose and possesses characteristics similar to like substances commonly used in soap making in the United States.

The merchandise was returned by the appraiser as an expressed oil, and the collector assessed duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff act of 1913. The importers claimed free entry as an oil used in soap making under either paragraph 498 or 561. The claim under paragraph 561 was not supported by evidence. The board's decision was not unanimous, the vote being two to one.

##### Peach-Kernel Oil Protests Decided.

No. 37,296.—Peach-Kernel Oil.—Protest 765,878 of Arthur A. Stillwell & Co. (New York). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. Peach-kernel oil, classified as almond oil, was held dutiable as oil not specially provided for under paragraph 45 of the tariff act of 1913. Abstract 36,903 (T. D. 34,933) followed.

No. 37,325.—Peach-Kernel Oil.—Protests 768,631, etc., of Dodge & Olcott Company et al. (New York). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. Peach-kernel oil classified as sweet almond oil was held dutiable as oil not specially provided for under paragraph 45, tariff act of 1913. Abstract 36,903 (T. D. 34,933) followed.

##### Wholesale Revocation of Drawbacks.

Under date of February 24 the Secretary of the Treasury issued two orders of revocation and suspension of drawback permits which previously had been granted to manufacturers. In most of the cases no drawback had been claimed for several years. Perfumery and soap makers are in the lists, which are too long to print in these columns, but we will be glad to reply to any inquiries from our readers. In writing give the number of your permit.

##### Coumarin Protest is Overruled.

M. L. Barrett & Co., of Chicago, Ill., were overruled by the Board of Appraisers in their contention that merchandise invoiced as coumarin should not have been returned as a chemical compound under paragraph 3, act of 1909. The board overruled the protest on the ground that the coumarin involved in this case was the same as that involved in protest 786,075 wherein the action of the collector was affirmed.

##### Drawback on Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

A drawback allowance on the exportation of medicinal and toilet preparations and flavoring extracts manufactured by McKesson & Robbins, of New York City, with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol and, in the case of some preparations, imported opium, was granted March 12 by the Treasury Department.

##### Bath Salt a Toilet Preparation.

No. 37,391.—Bath Salt—Toilet Preparation.—Protest 716,457 of Park & Tilford (New York). Opinion of McClelland, G. A. A perfumed salt which is put into the bath to soften the skin, classified as a toilet preparation under paragraph 67, tariff act of 1909, was claimed dutiable under paragraph 3 or 65. Protest overruled.

##### Unperfumed Toilet Soap Decision.

No. 37,392.—Toilet Soap.—Protest 758,290 of Geo. E. Evans Company (New York). Opinion by McClelland, G. A. An article classified as perfumed toilet soap under paragraph 66, tariff act of 1913, was found to be unperfumed and held dutiable accordingly under the same paragraph.

##### Shaving Powder Dutiable as Toilet Soap.

No. 37,390.—Shaving Powder—Toilet Soap—Preparations for Mouth, Teeth, and Skin.—Protest 726,802 of Lamont, Corliss & Co. (New York). Opinion of Mc-

Clelland, G. A. Shaving powder was held dutiable as toilet soap under paragraph 66, tariff act of 1913, as claimed. Protest overruled as to antiseptic dentifrice, cream, and talcum powder classified as preparations for the mouth, teeth and skin (par. 48). The decision, in part, follows:

"The appraiser in his special report states that the shaving powder should have been returned as toilet soap, with advisory classification as such, dutiable at 30 per cent. as claimed, and the collector having acquiesced in such statement by indorsement on the protest, the claim for that rate on the shaving powder is sustained.

"For protestants a chemist was called to testify to analyses of the cream, talc and tooth paste, the cream being found to contain carbolic acid and oxide of zinc; the talc to consist of powdered talc and boracic acid and a small amount of perfumery and some coloring matter, the tooth paste showing the presence of menthol and carbonate of lime."

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1914.

Below is given a summary of the imports and exports of the United States, in the commodities mentioned, for the twelve months ending December, 1914, with a comparison for the same period in the preceding year:

#### Imports.

Grease and oils, n. e. s.—	1913.	1914.
Sulphur oil, or olive foots, lbs.		
dut. ....	10,449,987	13,045,410
All other, lbs., free.....	8,444,094	11,664,636
Gums—		
Camphor, crude, natural—		
Free, lbs. ....	3,650,397	
Dutiable, lbs. ....	539,661	3,488,271
Camphor, refined and synthetic, lbs., dut. ....	643,502	1,054,177
Oil—		
Cocoanut, lbs., free.....	72,195,622	58,012,425
Cottonseed, lbs., free.....	11,406,831	16,016,557
Peanut, gals., free.....	1,301,442	
Dutiable, lbs. ....	201,371	982,059
Olive, fit only for manufacturing purposes, gals., dut....	563,809	747,917
Olive, edible, gals., dut....	5,179,209	6,780,936
Palm, lbs., free.....	54,071,864	49,092,150
Palm kernel .....	27,745,730	21,089,142
Rapeseed, gals., dut.....	1,443,908	1,489,544
Soja, bean, lbs., free.....	14,221,277	12,554,948
All other, free.....	\$211,924	\$15,551
All other, dut. ....	\$199,998	\$325,693
Distilled and essential—		
Lemon, lbs., free.....	360,643	
Lemon, lbs., dut.....	10,111	486,371
All other, free.....	\$2,803,184	\$26,402
All other, dut. ....	\$1,195,794	\$2,062,724
Perfumeries, cosmetics and all other preparations, dut.....	\$2,043,918	\$2,359,910
Soaps—		
Castile, lbs., dut.....	4,531,605	4,288,984
All other .....	\$402,495	\$503,447
Soda—		
Cyanide, free, lbs.....		2,423,171
Nitrate of, tons, free.....	625,862	543,715
All other salts, free.....		25,658
All other salts of, dut.....	\$324,922	\$628,996
Sponge, dut.....		\$164,267
Vanilla beans, lbs., free.....	929,292	
Vanilla beans, lbs., dut.....	105,058	835,271
Wax—		
Mineral, lbs., free .....	7,254,538	6,812,270
Vegetable, lbs., free.....	5,293,891	5,159,598

#### Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

	1913.	1914.
Alcohol, including pure, neutral or cologne spirits, pf. gals..	203,680	155,647
Alcohol, wood, gals.....	1,951,131	1,160,721

	1913.	1914.
Chemicals—		
Washing powder and fluid, lbs..	11,224,225	12,683,223
Grease—		
Soap stock and other.....	\$5,117,302	\$4,420,766
Oil cake and oil cake meal—		
Corn, lbs. ....	73,979,317	59,076,805
Cottonseed, lbs. ....	1,005,077,200	380,381,761
Cottonseed cake, lbs.....		467,401,631
Cottonseed meal, lbs.....		151,684,173
Linseed, lbs. ....	869,732,194	509,415,386
All other, lbs.....	2,395,292	11,211,008
Oil—		
Corn, lbs. ....	17,788,647	16,203,673
Cottonseed, lbs. ....	264,778,781	216,308,961
Linseed, gals. ....	1,590,771	265,781
Volatile—		
Peppermint, lbs. ....	112,390	119,037
All other essential.....	\$254,059	\$228,736
Paraffine and paraffine wax, lbs.	236,046,369	188,822,971
Perfumeries, cosmetics and all toilet preparations.....	\$1,574,710	\$1,513,816
Rosin, bbls. ....	2,605,067	1,748,500
Soap—		
Toilet or fancy .....	\$2,184,852	\$1,801,226
All other, lbs.....	55,528,279	59,514,401
Sponges, lbs. ....	214,444	166,551
Stearine from animal fats, lbs...	3,533,806	3,239,469
Tallow .....	28,234,622	9,980,066
Turpentine, spirits of, gals.....	20,024,180	11,118,379

<sup>1</sup> Figures cover period beginning July 1.

<sup>2</sup> Figures cover period from January 1 to October 3, inclusive.

<sup>3</sup> Figures cover period beginning October 4.

<sup>4</sup> Figures cover period since June 30.

<sup>5</sup> Figures are for six months, January to June, inclusive.

### OIL TRADE BEFORE THE WAR.



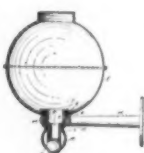




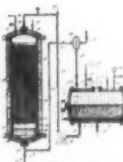





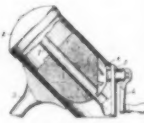





The British Board of Trade Bulletin No. 100 states that the value of volatile and essential oils exported from Germany in 1912 was £482,500; from Austria-Hungary (1913), £78,270; and from the United Kingdom (1913), £111,500. A considerable amount of trade in these oils is carried on between the three countries. Thus, Germany in 1912 exported volatile and essential oils to the value of £52,050 to Austria-Hungary and £51,400 to the United Kingdom. Similarly, Austro-Hungarian exports to Germany and the United Kingdom were valued at £50,170 and £3,120, respectively, in 1913, while the value of the exports from the United Kingdom to Germany and Austria-Hungary in the same year amounted to £20,800 and £1,800, respectively.

Excluding the trade referred to above, the value of the exports to 38 of the principal Colonial and neutral markets only, considered as a whole, reached the following amounts: from Germany (1912), £366,750; from Austria-Hungary (1913), £24,950; from the United Kingdom (1913), £86,600. The combined value of the German and Austro-Hungarian exports to these markets was about five times that of the exports from the United Kingdom. Only in the cases of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand do the exports from the United Kingdom exceed those from Germany. In all the other markets German or Austro-Hungarian exports are predominant, competition from the United Kingdom being greatest in France, Belgium, Switzerland, British India and Japan.

The countries, formerly supplied by Germany and Austria-Hungary, which appear to offer the greatest scope for exploitation by United Kingdom manufacturers of essential and volatile oils are Russia, United States, France, Japan, Italy, South American countries, Mexico and Cuba, Scandinavia, British India, and Spain. In 1913 British trade was quite unrepresented in British West Africa, Portugal, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Egypt, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, Venezuela, Peru, Mexico and Cuba.

Perusal of the advertising pages is no less a duty than scanning the text pages of this journal monthly.

## PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

  46949	 1,129,449	 76389 <b>No-D-Ka</b> for the teeth. 79933	 76501 <b>CAMEL</b> 80581	<b>RED POPPY</b> 77920 <b>BERNBROCK'S</b> <b>FLAVOR</b> <b>DER-NILLA</b> 80196
  47062	 1,131,339	<b>SOAP</b> CEREAL SOAP 81539	<b>MINERVA</b> 81673	<b>ALA</b> 82233
   46949	  1,131,330  1,130,672	 82294 <b>NINON</b> 82558	 83595	<b>DEL-LU-ZON</b> 82357
<b>SANASEPTIC</b> 83710	<b>DRI-POO</b> 83918	 83022	 83828	 74803 <b>KEMO</b> 4E FOR CASE 76464

## NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Mark Registrations Applied For," and are those for which registrations has been allowed, but not yet issued.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.  
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

## DESIGNS PATENTED.

46,948.—BOX FOR TALCUM POWDER.—Edmund Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed September 16, 1914. Serial No. 862,117. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a box for talcum powder as shown.

46,949.—BOX FOR TALCUM POWDER.—Edmund Hoffman, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to American Can Company, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed September 16, 1914. Serial No. 862,118. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a box for talcum powder, as shown.

47,062.—BOTTLE.—Frank K. Woodworth, Rochester, N. Y. Filed December 10, 1914. Serial No. 876,589. Term of patent 7 years.

The ornamental design for a bottle as shown.

## PATENTS GRANTED.

1,130,672.—SOAP-DISPENSING MACHINE.—Henry R. Evans, New York, N. Y., assignor to Granulator Soap Company, a corporation of New York. Filed June 28, 1910. Serial No. 569,290. (Cl. 146—9.)

In combination with a soap dispensing machine, a receptacle for a cake of soap, a cutter for comminuting said cake of soap, and a finger operative in conjunction with said cutter to engage said cake of soap and to move the same to cause a progressive operation of said cutter thereupon.

1,131,307.—PERFUME-DISTRIBUTOR.—Otto B. Wunschow, Chattanooga, Tenn. Filed March 26, 1914. Serial No. 827,509. (Cl. 98—44.)

A perfume container comprising in combination, a body of generally cylindrical outline and provided with front and rear end walls having perforations therein, and perforated front and rear covers, the perforations of which may be brought into register with those of the end walls, said end walls having flanges at their edges and said covers being seated over said flanges whereby the covers and end walls are attached one to the other, but the covers are permitted to rotate, said front wall being separable from the body of the device and having a laterally projecting flange adapted to swing over the end of the body



of the device to normally hold the front end in place, and a forwardly projecting handle rigidly secured to said rear cover.

1,131,339.—HYDROGENIZING FATTY MATTER.—Frederick W. de Jahn, New York, N. Y. Filed April 1, 1913. Serial No. 758,194. (Cl. 87—12.)

1. The process of hydrogenizing fatty matter containing unsaturated compounds, which consists in first forming an intimate mixture of fatty matter with hydrogen in a finely divided condition in one vessel, and subsequently subjecting the said mixture to the action of a catalytic agent in another vessel and out of contact with the matter in the first vessel.

2. The process of hydrogenizing fatty matter containing unsaturated compounds, which consists in first forming an intimate mixture of fatty matter with hydrogen in a finely divided condition in one vessel, and subsequently subjecting the said mixture to the action of a catalytic agent in another vessel and circulating the fatty matter continuously through said vessels.

3. The process of hydrogenizing fatty matter containing unsaturated compounds, which consists in forming an intimate mixture of fatty matter with hydrogen by agitation in one vessel, subsequently subjecting the said mixture to the action of a catalytic agent in another vessel separate from the first-named vessel, continuously circulating the fatty matter through said vessels and continuing the mixing the fatty matter by agitation with hydrogen in said first vessel during the circulation.

4. The process of hydrogenizing fatty matter containing unsaturated compounds, which consists in first forming an intimate mixture of fatty matter with hydrogen by agitation in the presence of heat in one vessel, subsequently subjecting the said mixture to the action of a catalytic agent in another vessel, continuously circulating the fatty matter through said vessels, and continuing the agitation of the matter in said first vessel during the circulation.

5. The process of hydrogenizing fatty matter containing unsaturated compounds, which consists in introducing fatty matter into a mixing vessel and a reaction chamber containing a catalyst, withdrawing air from said vessels, forming an intimate mixture by agitation of the fatty matter with hydrogen in the mixing vessel, and circulating the mixture continuously through said vessels.

1,128,637.—HYDROGEN-PEROXIDE SOLUTION.—James A. Trimble, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed September 4, 1914. Serial No. 860,142. (Cl. 23—10.)

1. A solution of hydrogen peroxide containing cinchonidin.

2. An aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide containing cinchonidin in relatively minute proportion.

3. A three per cent. (3 per cent.) aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide containing cinchonidin in substantially the proportion of one part of cinchonidin to approximately twenty thousand (20,000) parts of hydrogen peroxide solution.

1,128,966.—PROCESS OF MAKING PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.—Franze Fischer, Charlottenburg, Germany, assignor to the firm of Henkel & Cie., Dusseldorf, Germany. Filed May 7, 1913. Serial No. 766,091. (Cl. 204—9.)

1. A process of making hydrogen peroxide which consists in reducing gaseous oxygen to hydrogen peroxide by continuously forcing oxygen or oxygenous gases into the watery solution of a suitable electrolyte under high pressure and during the simultaneous generation of hydrogen in the electrolyte by electrolysis.

2. A process of preparing hydrogen peroxide which consists in reducing gaseous oxygen to hydrogen peroxide by continuously forcing and distributing oxygen or oxygenous gases into the watery solution of a suitable electrolyte under pressure and during simultaneous generation of hydrogen in the electrolyte by electrolysis.

3. A process of preparing hydrogen peroxide which consists in reducing gaseous oxygen to hydrogen peroxide by continuously forcing and distributing oxygen or oxygenous gases into the watery acid solution of a suitable electrolyte under high pressure and during simultaneous generation of hydrogen in the electrolyte by electrolysis.

4. A process of preparing hydrogen peroxide which consists in reducing gaseous oxygen to hydrogen peroxide by continuously forcing oxygen or oxygenous gas into the watery solution of a suitable electrolyte under high pressure and during simultaneous generation of hydrogen in the electrolyte by electrolysis, adding a stabilizing admixture to the electrolyte.

5. A process of making hydrogen peroxide consisting in impregnating under a pressure greater than atmospheric the aqueous solution of an electrolyte with oxygen or oxygenous gases, in reducing the dissolved oxygen to hydrogen peroxide at the cathode by electrolysis under a pressure greater than atmospheric, and in adding a stabilizing admixture to the electrolyte.

1,129,449.—DISPENSER FOR LIQUID SOAP AND THE LIKE.—Everett E. Bussey, Malden, Mass., assignor to Alexander P. Browne, trustee, Cambridge, Mass. Filed January 31, 1914. Serial No. 815,661. (Cl. 221—114.)

1. A dispensing can for liquid-soap and the like, comprising a reservoir, a delivery chamber communicating therewith, a ball valve normally resting on a valve seat to close the lower end of said chamber and having its lower portion protruding from said valve seat, and a hollow stop member adjustably secured to the interior wall of said chamber and projecting down into the same, said stop member being provided at its lower end with a valve seat adapted to be closed by said ball valve and thereby shut off communication between said reservoir and chamber, and said ball valve being freely rotatable in all directions about said valve seats.

3. A dispensing can for liquid-soap and the like, comprising a reservoir, a delivery chamber attached to and communicating with the lower end of said reservoir, a ball valve normally resting on a spherical valve seat to close the lower end of said chamber and having its lower portion protruding from said valve seat, and means for limiting the upward movement of said ball valve, said means comprising a tubular stop member adjustably secured to the interior wall of said delivery chamber and projecting down into the same, its lower end being provided with a spherical valve seat adapted to be closed by the upward movement of said ball valve and thereby shut off communication between said reservoir and chamber, and said ball valve being freely rotatable in all directions about said valve seats.

#### LABELS REGISTERED.

18,270.—Title: "Walsh's Head Wash" (For a Head Wash.) Bernard P. Walsh and Morris Manchik, Chicago, Ill. Filed September 21, 1914.

18,299.—Title: "Ice-Land Sea-Foam Hair Tonic." (For a Hair Tonic.) Fred Soele, San Antonio, Tex. Filed February 4, 1915.

#### PRINTS REGISTERED.

3,844.—Title: "Kirk's Flake Soap, No. 462." (For Soap.) James S. Kirk & Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed October 3, 1914.

#### TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS GRANTED.

102,565.—Deodorant.—The Imperial Manufacturing Company, Uhrichsville, Ohio. Filed October 26, 1914. Serial No. 82,174. Published December 1, 1914.

102,568.—Cleansing and Scouring Powder.—Cora Lamping, Detroit, Mich. Filed September 14, 1914. Serial No. 81,243. Published November 17, 1914.

102,585.—Dental Paste.—Franklynn J. R. Price, Chicago, Ill. Filed October 10, 1914. Serial No. 81,796. Published November 17, 1914.

102,593.—Certain Named Foods.—S. Warshawsky & Sons, Newark, N. J. Filed March 14, 1914. Serial No. 76,662. Published December 1, 1914.

102,599.—Emulsion of Pure Olive Oil.—Marie-Louise P. Bouchet, Roselle, N. J. Filed July 29, 1913. Serial No. 72,021. Published November 17, 1914.

102,634.—Hair Tonic.—Andrew Montana, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed November 9, 1914. Serial No. 82,489. Published December 1, 1914.

102,653.—Foot Powder. M. C. Hoard & Co., Stryker, Ohio.

Filed October 12, 1914. Serial No. 81,818. Published December 8, 1914.

102,660.—Perfume, Toilet Water, Sachet-Powders, and Smelling-Salts.—United Drug Company, Boston, Mass.

Filed August 8, 1914. Serial No. 80,415. Published December 8, 1914.

102,672.—Enamel, Polish, Paste, Bleach, Pomade and Tints for the Finger-Nails.—George Borgfeldt & Co., New York, N. Y.

Filed October 15, 1914. Serial No. 81,890. Published December 1, 1914.

102,688.—Toilet Cream.—Morris & Morris, Baltimore, Md.

Filed November 7, 1914. Serial No. 82,467. Published December 15, 1914.

102,716.—Olive-Oil.—G. B. Martino & Figlio, Genoa, Italy.

Filed April 20, 1914. Serial No. 77,594. Published December 8, 1914.

102,754.—Toilet Soaps.—Stephen Fargo, Cleveland, Ohio.

Filed September 12, 1914. Serial No. 81,220. Published November 17, 1914.

102,768.—Certain Named Foods.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed August 11, 1914. Serial No. 80,464. Published December 15, 1914.

102,769.—Certain Named Foods.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed August 11, 1914. Serial No. 80,467. Published December 15, 1914.

102,770.—Certain Named Foods.—Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed August 11, 1914. Serial No. 80,469. Published December 15, 1914.

102,798.—Certain Named Foods.—Campbell Holton & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Filed August 15, 1914. Serial No. 80,583. Published December 1, 1914.

102,803.—Certain Named Foods.—Kirk, Geary & Co., Sacramento, Cal.

Filed August 25, 1914. Serial No. 80,795. Published November 24, 1914.

102,805.—Canned Vegetables, Canned Fruits, Flavoring Extracts for Foods, Coffee, Candy and Rolled Oats.—Lebanon Wholesale Grocer Company, Lebanon, Mo.

Filed July 31, 1914. Serial No. 80,204. Published December 8, 1914.

102,823.—Certain Named Foods.—Vittucci Importing Company, Seattle, Wash.

Filed August 27, 1913. Serial No. 72,566. Published December 8, 1914.

102,862.—Soap.—B. J. Johnson Soap Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Filed August 17, 1911. Serial No. 58,241. Published December 22, 1914.

102,866.—Disinfectant, Antiseptic and Deodorant.—Pastor Laboratories of America, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 1, 1914. Serial No. 79,498. Published December 22, 1914.

102,873.—Soap, Including Shaving-Cream, Shaving-Powder, Shaving-Paste and Shaving-Soap in Stick Form.—Block & Co., of New York, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Filed January 19, 1914. Serial No. 75,276. Published November 3, 1914.

102,876.—Soaps.—Gesellschaft für Fett- und Oel-Raffination mit beschränkter Haftung, Hanover, Germany.

Filed October 24, 1914. Serial No. 82,134. Published December 8, 1914.

102,880.—Soap.—Iowa Soap Company, Burlington, Iowa.

Filed October 24, 1914. Serial No. 82,140. Published December 22, 1914.

102,881.—Certain Named Abrasive, Detergent and Polishing Materials.—McClinton's Limited, Donaghmore, Ireland.

Filed June 16, 1914. Serial No. 79,163. Published December 22, 1914.

102,898.—Semi-liquid Saponaceous Compound for Cleaning or Detergent Purposes.—John Knight, Limited, Silver-town, London, England.

Filed July 11, 1914. Serial No. 79,735. Published December 15, 1914.

102,907.—Hair-Oil, Arnica Salve, Carbolic Salve, Witch-Hazel and Toothache Drops.—South Texas Drug Company, San Antonio, Tex.

Filed September 4, 1913. Serial No. 72,679. Published October 20, 1914.

102,910.—Soap, Soap Powder and Cleansers in Powdered and Cake Form.—P. C. Tomson & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Filed May 22, 1914. Serial No. 78,484. Published December 22, 1914.

102,914.—Hair-Tonic.—William H. Black, New York, N. Y.

Filed September 8, 1914. Serial No. 81,028. Published October 20, 1914.

102,934.—Flavoring Compounds for Foods.—Lucy Ford Bragger, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed August 26, 1914. Serial No. 80,811. Published December 15, 1914.

102,947.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Rellinger Bros. & Co., South Bend, Ind.

Filed October 22, 1913. Serial No. 73,559. Published December 29, 1914.

102,956.—Certain Toilet Preparations and Court-Plaster.—J. & E. Atkinson Limited, London, England.

Filed July 11, 1914. Serial No. 79,733. Published December 29, 1914.

102,957.—Laundry and Toilet Soap.—Charles F. Bartenfeld, Lorain, Ohio.

Filed July 31, 1913. Serial No. 72,055. Published October 20, 1914.

102,963.—Face-Powder. Daggett & Ramsdell, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 3, 1914. Serial No. 83,042. Published December 29, 1914.

102,965.—Tooth-Powder, Tooth-Paste and Mouth Lotion or Wash.—Mary A. Evans, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 1, 1914. Serial No. 82,998. Published December 29, 1914.

102,980.—Liquid Toilet Soap.—National Chemical Company of California, Los Angeles, Cal.

Filed September 23, 1914. Serial No. 81,430. Published December 15, 1914.

#### TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS RENEWED.

11,924.—Soap for Laundry and General Purposes.—Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Procter & Gamble Company, assignee.

Registered February 10, 1885. Renewed February 10, 1915.

11,929.—Soap for Laundry and General Purposes.—Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Procter & Gamble Company, assignee.

Registered February 10, 1885. Renewed February 10, 1915.

11,930.—Soap for Laundry and General Purposes.—Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Procter & Gamble Company, assignee.

Registered February 10, 1885. Renewed February 10, 1915.

11,938.—Soap for Laundry and General Purposes.—Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Procter & Gamble Company, assignee.

Registered February 10, 1885. Renewed February 10, 1915.

#### TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS APPLIED FOR.

74,803.—Enrique Grana e Hijos, Malaga, Spain. (Filed December 23, 1913. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since the year 1882. (Disclaiming the word "Malaga.")

Olive oil for table use.

76,389.—Ella Louise Keller Willison, Chicago, Ill. (Filed March 5, 1914. Published February 23, 1915. Claims use since May 20, 1911.)—Toilet lotions, creams,

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tonics, for healing, cleansing and beautifying the person, etc.

76,464.—Force Products Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed March 9, 1914. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since November 15, 1913.)—Cleaning compounds for garments, gloves and other articles of wearing apparel.

76,501.—Herman Kallenberg, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y. (Filed March 10, 1914. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since about February, 1914.)—A hair restorer.

77,920.—James P. Galligan Co., Taunton, Mass. (Filed May 1, 1914. Published February 16, 1915. Claims use since April 3, 1903.)—Extracts and essences for food, etc.

79,933.—Robert Gardner Blackie, Halifax, N. S., Canada. (Filed July 20, 1914. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since July 1, 1914. I disclaim all use of the words "For the Teeth.")—Dentifrices and mouth wash.

80,196.—John B. Bernbrock, Quincy, Ill. (Filed July 31, 1914. Published February 23, 1915. Claims use since the first day of February, 1914. The word "Flavor" being disclaimed.)—A vanilla flavoring compound for flavoring ice-cream, jellies, pastry, custards, etc.

80,581.—Campbell Holton & Co., Bloomington, Ill. (Filed August 15, 1914. Claims use since November 13, 1907. Published February 23, 1915.)—Flavoring extracts for foods, etc.

81,539.—Ralph Albertson, New York, N. Y. (Filed September 29, 1914. Published February 16, 1915. Claims use since August, 1914. The exclusive use of the words "Cereal Soap" being expressly disclaimed.)—Soap.

81,673.—Minerva Toilet Goods Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill. (Filed October 5, 1914. Published February 16, 1915. Claims use since July 6, 1914.)—Face powder, face cream, cold cream and rouge.

82,233.—Langley & Michaels Co., San Francisco, Cal. (Filed October 28, 1914. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since May 22, 1914.)—Toilet cream, dental cream, theatrical cold cream, tooth powder, toilet ammonia, toilet witch hazel, shampoo preparations, peroxide of hydrogen, etc.

82,294.—John Melvin Alexander, Marshalltown, Iowa. (Filed October 31, 1914. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use for about ten years.)—Preparations for the treatment of dandruff, etc.

82,357.—Triumph Liquid Soap Co., Grinnell, Iowa. (Filed November 2, 1914. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since August 15, 1914.)—Soaps.

82,558.—Heywood Toilet Spec. Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed November 13, 1914. Published February 23, 1915. Claims use since October 1, 1914.)—A face emollient, hair salve, hair tonics, cold cream, hand lotion, rouge and face, talcum and foot powders.

83,022.—Jane S. Noble, Washington, D. C. (Filed December 2, 1914. Published February 16, 1915. Claims use since September 1, 1909. The portrait of Miss Ella Coleman, no claim being made for the exclusive use of the words "Le Bon.")—A preparation for invigorating the scalp and developing the growth of the hair.

83,595.—The Roland Co., Seattle, Wash. (Filed December 30, 1914. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since October 20, 1914.)—A food flavor.

83,710.—Thornton Sanitary Drinking Device Co., Kansas City, Mo. (Filed January 7, 1915. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since April, 1911.)—A disinfectant powder for household deodorizing purposes.

83,828.—Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis. (Filed January 13, 1915. Published February 16, 1915. Claims use since December 29, 1914.)—Cleanser.

83,918.—John J. Wittwer, Sr., Seattle, Wash. (Filed January 16, 1915. Published March 2, 1915. Claims use since December 1, 1914.)—Hair cleanser.

## TRADE MARKS IN ENGLAND.

(From the Trade-Marks Journal.)

Device of lady with powdered wig surrounded by words "KALOS OZONE TOILET REQUISITES," etc.; for toilet preparations. By E. Burnham, 70 State street, Chicago, U. S. A. 355,954.

Device of outline of two men, etc., with words "TWIN HY-GE"; for shaving brushes. By the Hygienic Shaving Brush Co., Ltd., 18 Denmark street, W.C. 362,407.

"VALEX"; for essences. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, N.E. 362,948.

"FARBENE"; for perfumery, etc. By Emily McDowell, Rowhurst Hill, Oxshott Road, Leatherhead. 363,645.

"TRIDENT"; for perfumery, etc. By John Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E. 363,822.

"BALLOON BRAND," with picture of same; for soap. By Hazlehurst & Sons, Ltd., 17 Highfield street, Tithebarn street, Liverpool. 363,044/5.

"SUCCORA"; for a preparation for sweetening and flavoring beverages. By W. Duckworth, Chester Road, Manchester. 363,749.

Facsimile signature "W. J. Bush & Co."; label devices of medals with words "The genuine always bears the signature, W. J. Bush & Co."; "VALEX," for alcoholic essences. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Hackney, N. E. 363,877/8/9/80/81.

"MOORLAND"; for perfumes. By Peninsular Chemical Co., Detroit, U. S. A. 359,865.

Label device, including ship and words "ZENOBIA' EAU DE COLOGNE"; for eau de Cologne of British manufacture. By Zenobia, Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire. 363,804.

Label device of medals, with words "THE GENUINE ALWAYS BEARS THE SIGNATURE W. J. BUSH & CO."; strip label of medals with signature "W. J. BUSH & CO." for medical essences and essential oils and for essential oil; facsimile signature "W. J. BUSH & Co." for essential oils. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Hackney, N. E. 364,019/020/023/024/028.

Label device, with words "EONIA EAU DE COLOGNE," etc.; for perfumery, etc. By J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond street, W. 363,765.

"MELZOPAN"; for soaps and for polishes, etc. By J. Mellis & Co., Prestonpans Soap-works, Prestonpans. 363,851/2.

"SERENADE"; for perfumery, etc. By Morny Frères, Ltd., 201 Regent street, W. 364,330.

"BLUE BIRD," for soaps; "WHITE SPARROW," for polishes, etc. By James Mellis & Co., Prestonpans, Scotland. 363,848/9/853.

"JACK TAR"; for disinfectant soap. By Anna F. Thompson, 63 Queen's Road, Marlborough Station, N. W. 363,974.

Facsimile signature "W. J. Bush & Co." for all pharmaceutical preparations; circular medal device, with words "GOLD MEDAL ESSENCES, W. J. B., for alcoholic essences. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., Hackney, N. E. 364,027, 363,876.

Picture of girl sower, with words "LA SEMEUSE"; for goods. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 363,945.

"PEBDEN"; for dentifrices. By Boulton-Macro, Ltd., Crayford Mills, Stratford, Essex. 364,310.

"CIVIC GUARD"; for disinfectant soaps, and for medicated soaps. By Hartley & Partners, Ltd., 20 Finsbury Circus, E. C. 363,453/4.

"EIGHT BELLS"; for disinfectant soap. By Orsini Stuart, 41 Castle street, Liverpool. 363,856.

## TRADE CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

"A Subscriber" furnishes to our contemporary, the *Soap Gazette*, some scraps of information gleaned through foreign sources, including the following:

"The German fat and oil industry has turned its attention to the hardening of fats through hydrogenation, in order to get a substitute for the enormous quantity of fats imported for culinary purposes, mostly cotton-seed oil and lard, as importations are impossible at the present time. Experiments made before the war proved that even various grades of fish oil could be used for edible purposes, and we hear that great amounts of these products, of which there is an enormous supply, already find their way into the market.

"The German Government is assisting these experiments, providing financial support and supplying experts from the technical colleges. Once organized, there certainly will be, even after the war, a tremendous amount of fats eligible either for edible or soap-making purposes which were supplied by this country before the war."



## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

### AUSTRALIA.

**SOAP DUTIES.**—The duty on toilet, etc., soap has been raised 2d. lb. Gen. and 1d. U.K. and the ad val. alternative by 10 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively. On common soaps, extracts, etc., the ad val. rates are raised to 35, U.K. 30 per cent. The market is generally quiet, but there has been the usual large export of common soap to India and the East.

### CHINA.

**TSINGTAU SOAP FACTORY.**—A German chemist recently erected a soap-manufacturing plant in Tsingtau, which appears to be having considerable success. The idea is to manufacture toilet and washing soaps to be supplied to the natives at lower prices than the imported products. The factory, which is equipped with machinery from Germany, is run entirely by electricity and has Chinese employees. It is said that pure fat only is used in the manufacture of the soaps, and the toilet soaps are claimed to be much superior to the imported soaps that can be purchased at anywhere near the same price. The soap is clean, mild, soft, and gives a strong foam in washing, with a delicate perfume, and will stand comparison with much more expensive imported products. A novelty that has been introduced is the sale of soft soap in 22-pound granite-ware buckets that, complete with wooden cover, sell for \$3.80 Mexican (\$1.79 gold), an 11-pound bucket of soap selling for \$2.20 Mexican (\$1.03 gold). The cost of the bucket and soap together is less than the price of the buckets alone in the regular retail shops of the city. This mode of selling appeals to the Chinese, as they are particularly anxious to secure enamel-ware goods.

The soap factory sells its violet, lilac, heliotrope, and lily-of-the-valley scented toilet soap at retail for \$1 Mexican (\$0.47 gold) per carton containing three cakes. Other toilet soaps are packed four cakes in a carton and are sold at \$0.50 Mexican (\$0.235 gold) per carton. Family toilet soap comes six cakes in a carton and sells for \$0.50 Mexican. Lanolin soap sells for \$0.15 Mexican (about \$0.07 gold) per cake, and shaving soap at \$0.20 Mexican (\$0.094 gold) per cake. Washing soaps come 25 cakes or bars to the case, each bar weighing 2 pounds, and sells for \$5 Mexican (\$2.35 gold) per case; tar soap brings \$4.50 Mexican (\$2.12 gold) per case.

**SOYA BEANS IN MANCHURIA.**—Deputy Consul William Morton, Harbin, China, January 20, says: The soya bean crop of North Manchuria in 1914 was estimated to be 15 per cent. larger than that of the preceding year. The total exports of beans from North Manchuria from November 1, 1913, to November 1, 1914, amounted to 415,000 tons, of which about 33,000 tons were exported via the Sungari and Amur Rivers, 100,000 tons to Dalny and Japan, and the remainder to England, Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

### ENGLAND.

**WAR CHANGES.**—The *British and Colonial Druggist* of February 26 says that "in the department of what are commonly called 'German' chemicals," it has evidence that British firms are turning out "in large or small quantities" various products, among which are mentioned citronellol, salicylic acid, sodium salicylate, thymol and vanillin.

**SOAP DIVIDENDS CUT.**—Two factors have been instrumental in bringing down Lever Brothers' ordinary dividend for 1914 from the 15 per cent. of the previous four years to 10 per cent. In the first place, £1,000,000 of "C" preference shares were issued last March and ranked during part of the year for

(Continued on page 26.)

### THE MARKET.

Further restrictions placed upon shipments from Great Britain and Germany of such hydrocarbons as benzol and toluol as well as carbolic acid, the many phenol derivatives and other articles made from a coal tar base have brought about an extraordinary uplift of prices for all the synthetic materials within the month. As it has been impossible to replenish with foreign-made coal tar products, the meager stocks of these goods available in the United States last month and as the demand for them has been greatly increased, supplies here have been almost exhausted.

The growing scarcity of phenol derivatives and other products of coal tar has created especially a sharp advance in prices named for such synthetics as artificial wintergreen oil, or methyl salicylate, in which sweet birch oil, as the next relatively low-priced substitute for wintergreen leaf oil, or gaultheria, has also sympathized. This influence has likewise been felt to a noteworthy degree in the market for terpineol, artificial musk, mustard, sassafras, and almond oils, and the uplift of these synthetics to unprecedentedly high levels has carried with it the figures asked for sweet true almond oil. In the essential oil list, moreover, there has also been a sharp advance in wormwood oil, which is becoming scarcer daily, with the cessation of shipments from France, following the placing of the absinthe industry under the ban. Declines in the essential oil market here have been limited to further concessions in the Messina essences—lemon, orange and bergamot oils, in coriander, croton, Ceylon, citronella, erigeron and African rose geranium oils and otto of rose.

Also among the month's developments in the supply markets have been the lowering of prices for ethyl alcohol, to the extent of 2 cents per gallon, by leading distillers, as the cost of corn and molasses has receded and competition has become keener, and noteworthy uplifts in coumarin and thymol, due to a further reduction of spot stocks and increasing difficulties encountered in obtaining stocks from Europe.

The recent decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, granting the contention of several importers that styrax should be assessed for import duty at 10 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision of paragraph 9 of the tariff law, as a balsam, and should no longer be taxed at 20 per cent. ad valorem has been without influence upon prices for styrax.

### BEANS.

Only a moderate buying movement has been noted on the part of the vanilla extract makers in vanilla beans within the month. Offers of off-quality Mexican and Bourbon beans have continued to exert a depressing influence upon the market for the better descriptions of these beans, possessing more attractive aroma and more adequate keeping quality. New crop beans have already been sold by speculators in this market at figures considerably below those named by the remaining curers in the producing regions. It is now generally believed, however, that higher prices will soon be asked for the 1914 and 1915 crop whole Mexican beans, which are likely to be in very small supply, although the yield of the new crop cuts will probably be exceptionally large. Bourbon beans have recently reached here in greater quantities than hitherto from Paris and Marseilles, and are being offered more freely from the producing islands. Local importers and other holders of these beans, however, are asking virtually the same prices as a month ago. Tahitis are slightly easier for green label beans, and Guadeloupe, or South American beans are likewise being offered at somewhat lower prices on the spot, though still very strongly maintained on the islands of production. Downward revisions in Angostura and Para tonka beans have also occurred.



# PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(The following quotations are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice because of the unstable conditions created by the European War)

## ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almond, Bitter.....per lb..	\$4.50-5.00	Mirbane, rect.....	.32	Linalool .....	6.00
" F. F. P. A.....	5.50-6.00	Neroli petale.....	45.00-55.00	Linalyl Acetate.....	7.50-8.00
" Artificial .....	1.50	" artificial .....	20.00	Methyl Anthranilate.....	5.50-6.00
" Sweet True.....	1.00-1.10	Nutmeg .....	1.00	" Salicylate .....	1.40
" Peach-Kernel .....	.35	Opoponax .....	7.00	Musk Ambrette.....	20.00
Amber, Crude.....	.16	Orange, bitter.....	2.50	" Ketone .....	15.00
" Rectified .....	.30	" sweet .....	1.85-2.00	" Xylene .....	8.00
Anise .....	1.40	Origanum .....	.40-.60	Phenylethyl Alcohol.....	12.00-15.00
" Lead free .....	1.50-1.65	Orris Root, concrete..(oz.)	6.00	Safrol .....	.40-.50
Bay, Porto Rico.....	2.75-2.90	" absolute..(oz.)	35.00-45.00	Terpineol .....	.60
Bay .....	2.50-2.75	Patchouly .....	4.50-4.75	Thymol .....	6.50-7.00
Bergamot, 35%-36%.....	3.75-4.00	Pennyroyal .....	1.75	Vanillin .....	(oz.) .40
Birch (Sweet).....	2.00	Peppermint .....	1.75		
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.50	Petit Grain, South American.	3.50		
Cade .....	.35	" French.....	6.00-7.00		
Cajeput .....	1.00	Pimento .....	2.00		
Camphor .....	.14	Rose .....	(oz.) 8.00-12.00		
Caraway Seed .....	1.70	Rosemary, French .....	.75-1.00		
Cardamon .....	32.00	" Spanish .....	.70		
Carvol .....	3.50	Rue .....	4.50		
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical....	.85-.90	Sandalwood, East India.....	5.50		
" Lead free .....	1.00-1.05	" West India.....	1.60		
" Redistilled .....	1.40	Sassafras, artificial.....	.27		
Cedar, Leaf.....	.75	" natural .....	.65		
" Wood .....	.18	Savin .....	2.00-2.50		
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	10.00	Spearmint .....	2.00		
Citronella, Ceylon.....	.50	Spruce .....	.55		
Citronella, Java.....	1.30-1.40	Tansy .....	3.00		
Cloves .....	1.25	Thyme, red.....	1.20		
Copaiba .....	1.00	" white .....	1.40		
Coriander .....	7.00	Vetivert, Bourbon .....	12.00		
Croton .....	1.10	" Indian .....	35.00-40.00		
Cubebs .....	3.25	Wintergreen, genuine.....	4.50		
Erigeron .....	1.50	Wormwood .....	2.50		
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.60	Ylang-Ylang .....	30.00-40.00		
Fennel, Sweet.....	2.50				
Geranium, Africa.....	4.75-5.00				
" Bourbon .....	3.50-4.00				
" Turkish .....	3.00				
Ginger .....	5.00				
Gingergrass .....	2.00				
Hemlock .....	.60				
Juniper Berries, twice rect..	1.40				
Kananga, Java.....	3.50				
Lavender, English.....	21.00				
" Fleurs .....	3.75-4.00				
" (Spike) .....	1.25-1.40				
Lemon .....	1.25-1.40				
Lemongrass .....	1.20				
Limes, expressed.....	3.00				
" distilled .....	1.25				
Linaloe .....	3.00				
Mace, distilled.....	1.00				
Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50				
" artificial .....	2.25-2.50				

## BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura....	\$1.70
" Para .....	.90-1.00
Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	4.00-5.00
" " Cut... ..	3.00-3.50
" " Bourbon .....	3.00-4.00
" " Tahiti .....	2.00

## SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black.....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
" gray .....	25.00-27.50
Chalk precipitated .....	.10
Civet, horns .....	2.00-2.50
Cologne Spirit.....(gal)	2.65-3.10
Menthol .....	3.20
Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
" " grain.....	18.00
" Tonquin, pods....	19.00
" " grains....	25.00-30.00
Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.25
" " powd. and gran...	.30
Talc, Italian.....(ton)	32.00-35.00
" French .....	25.00-30.00
" Domestic .....	15.00-25.00

## SOAP MATERIALS.

Cocanut oil, Cochín, 14½@15c.	
Ceylon, 11@11½c.	
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 41½@42c. gal.; refined, 6¼@8c.	
Grease, brown, 5¼@6½c.; yellow, 5¼@5½c.; white, 6@6½c.	
Olive oil, denatured, 88@92c.	
" " foots, prime, 8¼@8¾c.	
Palm oil, Lagos, 12c.; red, prime, 10¾@11c.	
Peanut, 65@70c.	
Rosin, water white, \$6.15.	
Soya Bean oil, 6¼@6½c.	
Tallow, city, 6c. (hhd.)	
Chemicals, borax, 4¼@5c.; caustic soda, 60 p. c., \$1.55@1.60.	

## AROMATIC CHEMICALS.

Amyl Salicylate .....	1.50-1.75
Anethol .....	3.50-4.00
Anisic Aldehyde.....	3.00
Benzyl Acetate.....	1.50
" Benzoate .....	1.50
Cinnamic Acid.....	2.00
" Alcohol .....	6.50
" Aldehyde .....	2.00
Citral .....	3.50
Citronellol .....	16.00-18.00
Cumarin .....	4.00-5.00
Diphenylmethane .....	2.50
Diphenyl-oxide .....	2.50
Eucalyptol .....	1.00
Eugenol .....	2.50-3.00
Geraniol .....	5.00
Heliotropine .....	2.00
Iso-Eugenol .....	3.25-3.75

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 24.)

a dividend of 6 per cent., and the new capital of 1913 also made increased demands on the available profits. Then the war has greatly disturbed the company's interests in Germany, Belgium and France. The directors evidently expect that some loss will result, for they propose, if it does, to charge it against the reserve fund, which amounts to nearly half a million. Notwithstanding the adverse influences that have prevailed, the balance standing at credit of profit and loss account was £1,152,107, as compared with £988,238 for 1913. The preference and preferred dividends absorb £748,807, against £571,980; larger amounts are written off for renewals and depreciation, but the amount allocated to prosperity-sharing with employees is only £24,095, as compared with £41,272.

## FRANCE.

**OBITUARY.**—Jean Morena, age 28, adjutant in the Sixth Battalion of Chasseurs, died on February 22, 1915, in a hospital in Remiremont of illness contracted on the firing line. He had been severely wounded early in September, but a few months spent with his family in Grasse restored him to health. He then returned to the front. He was connected with the firm of Hugues Aine, of Grasse.

**FOREIGN TRADE.**—The total value of the foreign trade of France for last year, excluding gold and silver coin and bullion, was \$2,156,528,539, a loss of \$796,670,418 compared with 1913. The imports were valued at \$1,225,397,337, a decrease of \$399,919,739, and the exports amounted to \$931,131,202, a loss of \$396,750,679. The imports of precious metals amounted to \$182,095,307, a decrease of \$6,075,833, and the exports amounted to \$38,769,261, a loss of \$44,483,219. The decrease in the foreign trade was entirely in the last six months of the year. During the first six months there was a gain of \$33,390,737, not including precious metals.

## GERMANY.

**SOAP SHORTAGE.**—A Berlin message states that the raw materials used in the manufacture of soap, especially coconut oil, have become so scarce that the manufacture of toilet soaps is likely to cease altogether before long.

**POTASH.**—A cablegram from the American Embassy at Berlin reports a modification of the potash embargo. The foreign office states that the exportation of kainit (a potash salt containing less than 20 per cent of potash) will be permitted.

The turnover of the German Kali (Potash) Syndicate in 1914 amounted to approximately \$37,128,000, a decrease in comparison with 1913, when the amount of \$45,696,000 was recorded. In view of the fact that in July, 1914, an increase of \$2,618,000 over other years was noted, an annual turnover of \$49,980,000 would probably have resulted but for the war.

## ITALY.

**SICILY'S CITRUS CROPS.**—On January 16 the American consul at Palermo made a report on the condition of the 1914-15 winter crop of citrus fruit in his district. Lemons were 25 per cent. short in quantity, normal in size, but affected by pests. Oranges were of better quality than last year, but 50 per cent. short.

**OLIVE OIL.**—Inquiries by the American State Department show that olive oil is not included in the general embargo on exports of oils ordered by the Italian government. Palm oil, lard and lubricants are among those that are under embargo.

## SOAP MARKET IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Soap manufacturers in the United States may look to South America as a limited but growing market for fine toilet soaps, most of which are now purchased from Eu-

rope, according to a government report. Laundry soap is generally supplied by native makers at such low prices as almost to prohibit foreign competition. The imported soap most popular in South America is a plain washing soap like castile. The prospects of selling American soaps in various South American countries are discussed in Special Consular Reports No. 66, South American Market for Soap, recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Copies of the report may be obtained at 5 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

## THE SOAP MAKING INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

reached 4 to 5 c. c. more of acid are added and the solution is boiled to expel the carbon dioxide. Should the solution turn pink, it is necessary to add more acid. After having boiled for 3 to 4 minutes N/4 caustic soda is added until the pink color just returns and the amount of caustic soda used is read on the burette. The difference between the number of cubic centimeters of N/4 sulfuric acid and N/4 caustic soda gives the amount of alkali in the sample. By using a 10 c. c. sample and N/4 sulfuric acid and N/4 caustic soda each c. c. obtained by the difference of these two solutions is equal to one-tenth of one per cent. (0.1%) of the total alkali in the lye. As an example, say we first used 7.7 c. c. of N/4 sulfuric acid to just discharge the pink, then added 4 c. c. more, or 11.7 c. c. in total. After boiling it required 5.3 c. c. to bring back a slight pink, the total alkalinity would be 11.7 c. c. — 5.3 c. c. = 6.4 c. c., or 0.64% total alkali in the lye in terms of caustic soda. If there were 40,000 pounds of lye to be treated then we would have to neutralize

$40,000 \times .0064 = 256$  lbs. alkali. Since sulfate of alumina neutralizes one-third of its weight in caustic, and there are say 9 lbs. of this added per thousand pounds of lye we would add

$40,000 \times 9 = 360$  lbs. of sulfate of alumina. This would neutralize

$360 \times \frac{1}{3} = 120$  lbs. of alkali. There are then  $256 - 120 = 136$  lbs. of alkali still to be neutralized. If 60° B. sulfuric acid is used it requires about 1.54 lbs. of acid to one pound of caustic. Therefore to neutralize the caustic potash remaining it requires

$136 \times 1.54 = 209.44$  lbs. 60° B. sulfuric acid to neutralize the total alkali in the 40,000 pounds of spent lye.

The acid is added and the lye well stirred, after which another sample is taken and again titrated as before. From this titration the amount of acid to be added is again calculated and more acid is added if necessary. Should too much acid have been added, caustic soda solution is added until the lye is between exactly neutral and 0.02% alkaline. The filtered lyes at this stage have a slight yellowish cast.

To be sure that the lyes are treated correctly the precipitation test is advisable. To carry this out filter about 50 c. c. of the treated lye and divide into two portions in a test tube. To one portion add ammonia drop by drop. If a cloudiness develops upon shaking, more alkali is added to the lye in the tank. To the other portion add a few drops of 1 to 5 sulfuric acid and shake the test tube. If a precipitate develops or the solution clouds, more acid is needed. When the lyes are treated right no cloudiness should develop either upon adding ammonia or the dilute acid.

(To be continued.)

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